WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 181 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
8thOctober ..	MOREA	10.890
15th „ ..	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „ ..	CHINA	7,952
29th „ ..	MALWA *	10.941
5th November	DELTA	8.097
12th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „ ..	DEVANHA	8 092
26th „ ..	NARKUNDA *	16,116
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA	7.572
17th „ ..	MOREA	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA *	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY	7,846

* MALWA, * NARKUNDA, * MANTUA — Through steamers from Australia

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamer
15th October ..	DILWARA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

about		
14th November	MANDALA	8.246
28th „	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
25th „	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
21st October ..	MANTUA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November ..	NALDERA	
30th December ..	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket ..... £12.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £20. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

Date about	Steamer	
3rd October	BARALA	Gulf direct
3rd „	LINGA	Karachi coasting
4th „	CHAKLA	Karachi and Gulf
5th „	LHASA	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Cruiser	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1890.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICH TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Glasgow Maru	R. Yamanol	2nd	3rd Octr
Peking Maru	K Yamag		4th Octr
Aloe Maru	T. Inoue.		7th Octr
Kamdo Maru	N Yanagi	29th	10th Nov

For Freight and passage, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Kamioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	13thSep	29th Sep
Yamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5845	2ndOct	16thOct.
*Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct	25 „
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	6994	13 „	27 „

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,600,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Subscriptions for Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	8,996,220

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. R. Mulla, Esqr.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 58-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc., are manufactured by Machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
Total 4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,53,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 2,71,81,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Berhampore	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Mandalay
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayangange
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park St.)	Poona
Calicut	Pulscole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Cawnpore	Vuetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajahmundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Rangoon
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened ... free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Paid-up	20,13,801	15 2
Reserve	Funds	15,80,851	15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.

who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN. General Manager

THE MERCANTILE PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Sir Hukamchand Sarcopchand, Kt., Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji Jetha Co.). (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
42 Madgaum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
32, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2462.

AUCTION SALE OF 71 BAGS ALMOND SEEDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1921, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mukadum Surji Khetsi and Co.'s godown at 58 Old Bardan Lane, near Khandbazar, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Shah Vardhman Tricumji and Co.:—

71 bags (Shiraz Persian).
Terms: per cent. and delivery within

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON WALKESHWAR ROAD NEXT TO MESSRS. THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 3491 of 1919.

FATMABAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
KABIABAI, widow ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree bearing date the 8th day of April, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties situate at Walkeshwar Road will be sold either in one lot as one entire estate or in two separate lots as the Receiver may think proper by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Mr. Rahim Premji Parpia, the Receiver appointed in the above mentioned suit on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1921, at the hour of 4-30 (S. T.) in the afternoon on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel or Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7388) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 751 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (3), Street No. 465 (A) and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7388) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,150 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (5), Street No. 465 (B), and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Cursetji Pestonji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmedashanker, Solicitors at No. 18, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND, PEARL, AND RUBY ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. Hajarimal Motajee and Co. and on account and the risk of the deceased mortgagor Mr. Framjee Nanahoy Daver (Share-broker) Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 7th day of October, 1921, sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar the following:—

1 packet of loose diamonds 29 pieces about 3 rates.
1 diamond booty.
1 diamond and emerald Marquis ring.
1—5 diamond ring.
2 diamond and emerald rings.
1—12 diamond ring.
1—3 diamond ring.
3 pearl bangles.
8 gold bangles.
1 gold chain.
1 gold watch chain.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and ornaments taken delivery off within two days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1921.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: Government Securities & in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor making a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE. 8/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Incorporated in India 1907.

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs at death, if it comes earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary.
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi. 99, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan). W. T. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

Non-corrosiveness

Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY AND CO.—(Contd.)

bay, containing by admeasurement 1,150 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (5), Street No. 465 (B), and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Cursetji Pestonji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmedashanker, Solicitors at No. 18, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The traders and the purchasers of timber are hereby informed that Deodar, Kail, Fir and Chil timber (Round and Sawn) bearing Ganga, Veda, Simli, and R A property marks shall be sold by Public Auction at Jhelum on 15 10/21 and 18 10/21 Chaknizeem 17 10/21 and 18 10/21 Khushab 19 10/21 and 20 10/21.

2. Our sale year ends on the 30th September 1921 and we want to clear our stock. Purchasers of timber are requested to take advantage of this rare opportunity.

3. The bidders will have to pay 10 per cent on the fall of hammer and the balance within two weeks.

4. Other conditions of sale will be read out before auction begins.

5. Estimated quantity of timber to be sold is as under:—

Kinds	Sawn No	Sawn cft	Logs No.	Logs cft
Deodar	20,000	80,000	6670	220896
Kail	10,000	40,000	2925	84053
Fir	15,000	60,000	2158	75304
Chil	5000	18,000	—	—

TIRATH RAM SHAH,
RAI BAHADUR, M.B.E.,
Timber Merchant and Government Contractor.

28th September, 1921. C1093

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers, Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.

D. D. POSTWALLA & CO.
575, Hornby Road, FORT.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A fast TYPIST and CLERK for a local Office. Apply Box No. 7244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1462

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an S. T. C. for the High School Department of a local school. Good prospectus for a competent man. Apply Box No. 7255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1477

WANTED—EXPERT ENGRAVERS and DIE SINKERS. Apply to THE GENERAL MANAGER, The Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
A C10961

WANTED—A qualified and experienced GRADUATE to quickly teach English only to a grown-up gentleman. Apply to Box No. 7269 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1508

AGENTS WANTED for tea, salary Rs. 100 and 7 per cent. Commission, side business only. DARJEELING TEA CO., Post-Box No. 1032, Calcutta.
A R1512

WANTED—MARINE POLICY CLERK. Must be familiar with Rates, Policy working and Claims Settling. Quick typist preferred. Good prospects. Apply MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
A R1505

EUROPEAN FIRM requires TRAVELLING CANVASSER. Must speak English Gujrathi and Marathi. Salary Rs. 50 per month, Rs. 2 daily Bhatta and traintuie. Apply Box No. 7272 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10985

WANTED—A LAUNDRY EXPERT—possessing practical knowledge of both Machinery and Laundry Management. A week's trial in our Steam Laundry at Delhi, would settle the question of pay. Apply:—FUTOORIMULL HIRALAL, "Iron House", SIMLA.
A R1517

WANTED for Mofussil Mill, Gujarathi knowing MATRICULATES. Apply with copies of testimonials stating caste, age previous experience any other qualification and salary expected to Box No. 7247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1467

WANTED—European ASSISTANT FOREMAN for Carpentry and Joinery Department, must have experience in taking out quantities and have some knowledge of designing. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 7262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10979

WANTED An energetic and expert MILL MANAGER. One having good experience as a Spinning Master will be preferred. Stating previous experience of Indian Mills apply with testimonials with salary expected to. MUNNALAL & CO Munnalal Street, CAWNPORE.
A R1396

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN energetic young man experienced in Export Import metal business requires SITUATION of Senior Clerk. Quick at figures and well up in commercial correspondence. Apply Box No. 7265, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1495

WANTED—POSITION by an Indian gentleman, who was many years in Japan has good experienced exports and imports business speaking Japanese. Write Box No. 7253,, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1474

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SITUATION BY an experienced Accountant well up in Gujrati accounts also. Best references. Apply Box No. 7266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1498

HARDWORKING, honest Parse youth, fully experienced in Mill, Railway, Shipchandlers' Stores, Machineries, Mills' and Workshops', acquainted with bazars, desires change in situation. Can correspond, conduct business and manage Office independently. Can give best references. Apply Box No. 7246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1466

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—At Saukli Street Plot No. 24, New Building open air rooms with electric light and moderate rent. Apply there.
C R1516

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Two very big rooms in Medows Street close to High Court, suitable to advocates, Solicitors and businessmen. Apply N. C. BAPASOLA Grant Road.
C R1509

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious BUNGALOW, upper floor only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA and Co., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
R1456

TO LET—Office at Rs. 150 per mensem in Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Apply personally DHANJI KANJI, Share Bazaar, Rogay Building, Fort.
R1478

TO LET—A furnished Palatial BUNGALOW, suitable to Rajas and Nobles, commanding best view on Ridge Road, Malabar Hills. Replies to Post Box No. 792, Bombay.
C R1511

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1514

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—HUPMOBILE MOTOR CAR, 5 seater, lately overhauled, painted and passed in Taxi. Reasonable offer. Apply sharp, Box No. 7264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1494

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

VALUABLE BUILDING PROPERTY FOR SALE—Modern five-storied building in Lamington Road, Central position, near Grant Road Station, about Rs. 6,000 monthly rent collection. Only principals. No brokens. Apply Box No. 7263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10973

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotous Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Prize list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C10677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MILLS are prepared to undertake dyeing cloth in any colour and shade required. Apply MANAGER, 1, Foras Road, Tardeo.
T R10949

FOR SALE—56 second-hand LOOMS of Wm. Dickinson's make, in good working order. Can be seen working at the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills, 1, Foras Road, Tardeo.
T R10948

LOVE SWADESHI—Help your country by being pure Swadeshi material of Kashmir. Sample cuttings on receipt of 4 As. postage stamps. Apply to W. N. DUTT and Co., Srinagar Kashmir.
T C10911

WANTED—SAMPLES OF ARTICLES from Indian manufacturers with their wholesale price lists. Write sharp to the Head Office, The WESTERN INDIA GENERAL STORES, LIMITED, 6, Hummam St., Fort, Bombay.
T R1473

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

GOING VERY CHEAP—One FORD TOURING CAR, 1 Duplicator and 1-No. 9 OLIVER Typewriting Machine, new like, rarely used. For details please address to Box No. 7261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1439

PURE SWADESHI CLOTHS—We supply hand-made Khaddar, Dhoti, Dusuti, etc., at cheap rates to wholesale purchasers. For samples send 2 annas postage to "SUDARSHAN SWADESHI SADAN", Colonelganj, ALLAHABAD.
T R1516

AN UP-COUNTRY FIRM of high standing is desirous of being out in touch with large importers of glass-ware of every description, e.g. obttles, table ware, bangles, bead, plate and window glass. Correspondence invited. Apply Box No. 7271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1515

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Re. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Re. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF REGD. OFFICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from 1st October, to

In CO.'S WORKSHOPS,
Parel Tank Road,
behind Old Govt. House.
C10958

NOTICE.

BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT from October 1, 1921, Mr. Morarji Dhunjee Padia of Ahmedabad ceases to represent in any capacity whatsoever.
THE NATIONAL ANILINE AND CHEMICAL CO. INC.
39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
C10[illegible]

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOODS.

The following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places named below:—

Madras Sandalwood

Quantity About Tons.	Place of Sale	Date of Sale
200	Satyamangalam	30-11-1921.
200	Tirupattur	3-12-1921.
80	Vellore	7-12-1921.

Coorg sandalwood 300 Fraserpet 12-12-1921.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore.

Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore station on S. I. R.
Tirupattur and Vellore are Railway stations on S. I. R.

For terms of sale and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—
Satyamangalam sale, District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.
Tirupattur sale District Forest Officer, West Vellore, Tirupattur
Vellore sale District Forest Officer, South Vellore, Vellore.
Coorg sale Deputy Conservator of Forests Direction Division, Coorg, Mercara.
Coimbatore,
Dated, 23rd September, 1921.
(Sd.) H. F. A. WOOD,
Conservator of Forests, V. C.
C10754

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)

3,012 Shares of Rs. 500 each (Rs. 125 to be credited on allotment as paid) offered for public subscription by tender.

UNDER Section 5, Clause 7 of the Bank Act the above Shares are offered for public subscription the options in favour of existing Shareholders having lapsed. The Governors invite public tenders for the Shares on the terms hereof and the Bank Act.

Tenders of not less than Rs. 175 premium per share (the premium to be a multiple of Rs. 5) accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 125 per share will be received in the annexed form which must be addressed to the Bank in a cover marked "Tender for New Shares" and delivered to the local head office of the Bank in Clacutta, Madras or Bombay on any day during business hours before 12 o'clock noon, 15th October, 1921.

On acceptance of a tender wholly or partly the premium is to be paid to the Bank at the local head office receiving the tender on or before 15th November, 1921, failing which any allotment on the accepted tender will be liable to be cancelled and the deposit forfeited. In the case of partial allotments the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the premium.

The Governors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Allotted Shares will rank for dividend as from 15th November, 1921.

The unpaid balance of Rs. 375 per share may be called up subsequently, but no call will exceed Rs. 125 per share or be payable at less than two months from the last call.

Copies of the form of Tender may be obtained at any of the local head offices or branches of the Bank.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY (Offg.),
Managing Governors.

Dated 1st October, 1921.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

TENDER FOR NEW SHARES.

To,

The Governors of the Imperial Bank of India,
(CALCUTTA),
(MADRAS),
(BOMBAY).

I hereby tender for new shares in the Imperial Bank of India or any less number that may be allotted to me at a premium of Rs. per share on the terms of your published notice dated 1st October, 1921, and the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, and I send herewith Cheque for Rs. being Currency Notes deposit at the rate of Rs. 125 per share.

I agree to accept and request you to register me on the Calcutta Madras Bombay register as the holder of such shares as may be allotted to me and I undertake duly to pay the above premium and any further calls on such shares and otherwise to comply with the terms of this tender.

Signature(s) _____
Name(s) in full _____
Address _____
Description _____
Date _____
Premium offered Rs. per share.

N.B.—Premium offered to be not less than Rs. 175 per share and to be a multiple of Rs. 5.
C10959

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.

FOURTH CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 11th August, 1921, a call of Rs. 15 per share on the Second Preference Shares of the Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 3rd October, 1921, and that from such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The payment in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against shareholders' name on 14th September, 1921.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

By order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 17th August, 1921.

P. S.—1. Shareholders' attention is particularly drawn to the fact that as all the Second Preference Shares will carry dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum from 3rd October, 1921, on Rs. 70 the ammount then paid up, interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will therefore be strictly charged to all persons who do not pay up the amount of the FOURTH CALL on the due date, that is, 3rd October, 1921.

2. As the FOURTH CALL on Second Preference Shares is payable by those persons whose names stand on the register of the Company on 14th September, 1921, no transfer of Second Preference Shares will be accepted, after 14th September 1921, if the FOURTH CALL is not paid by the shareholder whose name is on the register on the 14th September, 1921.
C10869

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE HA GOVERNMENT INSPECTER of Cotton Excise, Bombay, presidency, for about eight months, more or less. He must possess through knowledge of classification and valuation of Indian Cotton piece goods and should have in addition actual experience of mill management. Salary up to Rs. 800 p.m. according to qualifications, plus Re. 150, motor car allowance besides house rent allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Collector of Bombay, Old Town Custom House, Bombay, up to October 7th. Applicants must not apply in person.
C C10865

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GERMAN REPARATION DYES.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE PRICES of the first and second allocations given in the Third Price List, dated 13th June, 1921, have been reduced.

A third allocation has now been received and a price list at reduced rates is under publication.

Meantime full particular may be obtained on application to.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON AND CO.,
Home Street, Bombay.
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

New Customs House,
Bombay, 1st October, 1921.
C10982

THE CROWN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA, Solicitor of Bai KESHARBAI, widow of Khimji Hansraj reports that share No. 6 of the above Company standing in the name of of Mr. Khimji Hansraj is lost or misplaced and requests for a duplicate of the said Share. Any person in possession of or having any interest or claim to the Share should notify the facts to the Company at its Registered Office No: 6 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after which duplicate of the above share will be issued to the applicant.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS AND CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st October, 1921.
10984

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for supply of COUNTRY SPIRIT for consumption in the Palanpur State for one year ommencing from 1st November, 1921. Forms of the tender and the supply Contract may e obtained from the Excise Officer, Palanpur State

Tenders will be opened on the 10th October 121.
TA C10939

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GULAMHUSEIN VALIJI and MAHOMEDALLY VALLIJI of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan inhabitants have agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to, or upon the said property by way of mortgage inheritance, lease, sale gift, lien or otherwise however are required to make the same know in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay (in the Mercantile Bank Building) within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard there to.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing according to old title deeds six hundred and forty-three square yards and according to Collector's bills one hundred and fifty-eight square yards and six-ninths of a square yard but according to actual recent admeasurement one hundred and eighty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2599, New No. 9613, Old Survey No. 2764, New Survey No. 9138 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 43 and now under Ward E Ward No. 507, Street No. 587, Upper Duncan Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mahomedally Rogay but now by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Shaikh Hoosein bin Goolam Mohifin Rogay, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Hormasji Maneckji but now belonging to Sanabai widow of Rustomji Hormasji Singara and others and on or towards the East by the property of Mussaji and Karimbhoy Thaverbhoy and on or towards the West by the said Duncan Road.

PAYNE AND CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C10978

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALLI MAHOMED HAJI of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement dwelling house or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at 1st Carpenter Street, Mazagaon, Kolidawa, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 45.56 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 79, New No. 11411, Old Survey No. 224 New Survey No. 1-3144 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6926(1) and Street No. 20 and which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mahadeo Sakharam Sindhi, on or towards the West by the property of Taibai widow of Ananta, on or towards the North by and Mazagaon Koliwada and on or towards the South by the said 1st Carpenter Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

MEHTA LALJI AND CO.,
Purchaser' Attorneys.
Dated this 30th day of September 1921.
C10977

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINRY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3752 of 1921.

(1) CURSETJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA, Esquire C.I.E. of Bombay Parsee, residing at Peddar Road the Honorary Secretary of the Orient Club, Bombay on behalf of himself and all other the members of the said Club (2) Sir SASSOON J. DAVID, Baronet, of Bombay Jewish inhabitant carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay one of the Trustees of the Orient Club Bombay (3) Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY Kt., C.I.E., of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, one the Trustees of the Orient Club Bombay. (4) NUSSERWANJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA, Esquire, C.I.E., of Bombay Parsee residing at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, and also at Chislehurst in England one of the Trustees of the Orient Club Bombay by his duly constituted attorney Bai Jerbai Nowrosjee Wadia of Bombay Parsee residing at Peddar Road aforesaid. .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) G. E. D. LANGLEY, Esquire, of Bombay European, residing on the Orient Club premises, Bombay, but at present in the United Kingdom his address there being C-o Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 9, Pall Mall, London (2) A. H. RHODES Esquire, of Bombay European, residing at the Orient Club premises Bombay ..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice N. C. Mcleod on the 3rd day of September 1921 notice under Order I. R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby given to the members of the Orient Club Bombay that the first Plaintiff abovenamed has with the permission of this Hon'ble Court instituted this suit for and on behalf of himself and all other the member of the said Orient Club against the Defendants abovenamed for the following reliefs namely:—

(a) That the Defendants may be ordered to forthwith give vacant possession of the Southern flat on the 3rd upper floor of the premises described in schedule A to the Plaint.
(b) That the first defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 225 per month from the 1st July 1921 until vacant possession of the said flat is given to the Plaintiffs by the Defendants of either of them.
(c) That the defendants or either of them may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of this suit.
(d) That the Plaintiff may have ssuch further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

and that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 13th day of December 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of September, 1921.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C10983

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1167 of 1920.

LETITIA ELLEN IMRIC, of Poona, European Inhabitant, residing at No. 10, North Staff Line, Poona ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

SHIVRAM SHAYANA, of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 10, Nepean Sea Road, Poona ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of January, 1920, and the Judge's Order dated the 29th day of August, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold in seven lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Poona on SATURDAY, 5th November, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time). If any lots are left unsold on that day they will be sold on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.—Bungalow No. 148, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by a lane and beyond that the boundary of Bungalow No. 149 and on the North by Bungalow No. 147 and barbers' houses.

LOT No. 2.—Bungalow No. 154, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's Bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 155 with a joint lane between them and on the North by Parsee Burjorji's Karkhana.

LOT No. 3.—Bungalow No. 155, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's Bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 156, the well of the outhouses being joint and on the North by Bungalow No. 154, the lane being joint.

LOT No. 4.—Bungalow No. 14, situate at Sholapur Road, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government land and beyond that by a Nala, on the South by vacant land and the Mootha Canal boundary and on the North by the Government Road.

LOT No. 5.—Bungalow No. 156, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 157 and on the North by Bungalow No. 145 belonging to the defendant.

Lot No. 6.—Bungalow No. 11, situate at North Petty Staff Line, Poona Cantonment, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Government Road, on the West and South oy Bungalow No. [illegible] belonging to the defendant and on the [illegible] by the outhouses appertaining to [illegible] No. 10, the wall intervening being [illegible]

LOT No. 7.—[illegible]alow No. 12, situate at North Petty S[illegible]ne, Cantonment Poona, and bounded as [illegible]:—On the East and South by the Gover[illegible]nt Road, on the West by the Government Post Office and Hussein Building and on the North by Bungalows bearing Nos. 10 and 11 and Hussein Building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1921.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
10979

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

128, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT SANDHURST ROAD EAST ESTATE SUITABLE FOR CINEMA HALL OR THEATRE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on plots Nos. 3 and 4 at Sandhurst Road, the following:—Plots for a period of 999 years.

LOT NO 1.—A very valuable Building Site known as plot No. 3 Sandhurst Road East Estate having a frontage of 60 ft. to Sandhurst Road and containing an area of 639 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.—A valuable corner Site known as Plot No. 4, Sandhurst Road, East Estate having a frontage of about 54 ft. to Sandhurst Road and a return frontage of about 129 ft. to 1st Pathan St. and containing an area of about 776 square yards.

Note:—Lots one and two will first be offered together as one lot and if not so sold will be offered separately, in the event of the two plots being let together the Board will be willing to consider any reasonable rearrangement of the building area as shown on the plan provided that (a) the open spaces on the East of plot three and on the North of plots three and four are not altered, (b) the 63½ deg. rule is strictly observed and (c) the total area proposed to be built upon does not exceed that surrounded by Yellow lines on the plan.

Subject to the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner and of the Commissioner of Police being obtained the Board will not object to a well designed and properly constructed Cinema Hall or to a Theatre being erected on the two plots if let together.

LOT NO. 3.—A valuable plot of Building land known as Plot No. 26 Sandhurst Road East Estate having a frontage of about 89 ft. to Dharamsey Street containing an area of about 576 sq. yards.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed in the Rooms

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of sale apply to the Board of Estate Agent at Improvement Trust Office or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 9th day of October, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction Gibbs, Malabar Hill near the Reservoir.

Very valuable and handsome teak blackwood household furniture, by Robert and Devji Canji such as sliding dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, Persian and English large and small carpets, mahoganized glass door silver show case, book case, one lot valuable books, writing tables drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs fancy cabinets, table ornaments, brass flower pots, one English sweet tone cottage piano, folding screen, one very handsome electric hall lamp, rich oil paintings, water colours, and engravings, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washand tables cloth and gown presses, door and window purdahs, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. J. Trivess Smith, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DYED PAUPLINS AND COLOURED LINING.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2416 of 1921 (Pathan vs. Bloscheck), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at Apollo Street, the following on account and risk of Messrs. Ebraihim Abdoola and Co. of Kambeker Street:—

810/2029 14—1 case 25 pieces 757 yards dyed Pauplins 38in. width.
B 810/2029 15—1 case 25 pieces 764½ yards dyed Pauplins 38in. width.
A E H. B. G. C. 2—1 case 45 pieces 1547 yards coloured Lining 39/40in. width.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PLOT NO. 54 OF THE GAMDEVI ESTATE KNOWN AS DAVAR MANSIONS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Nerbadashanker Hurgowan Joshi, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of September, 1920, and made between Narmadashanker Horjiwan Joshi of the one part and Amerchand Javerchand and Khimchand Amerchand of the other part, sell by Public Auction on the [illegible] day, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1921, at the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece of land situate on and being Plot No. 54 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,035.5 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 7316 and 7335 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2883 (16) Street No. 23, and bounded on the North-East by the land of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 55 leased to Hasanali Surafali Ebrahimji, on the South-West by Laburnum Road, on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said estate agreed to be leased to the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at the office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS. AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 124 TONS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan at his godown at Tank Bunder and account and at the risk of Seth F. Ebrahim.

About 12½ tons teak scantlings Mark [illegible] x 1½ to 9 x 3.

Of special interest to contractors, house-builders, timber merchants and furniture makers auction salt of about 100 tons Moulmein selected teaksquares.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account of the constituent.

About 100 tons Moulmein selected teak squares above 15 feet 8 to 14 feet long.

Of special interest to contractors, housebuilders, timber merchants and furniture makers auction sale of about 61 tons, Rangoon teak squares

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Escofally Mahomedally.

About 61 tons Rangoon teak squares Mark M S.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1921.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

GRAND RECORD CLEARANCE SALE.

FANCY JEWELLERY
25% Less.
OFF USUAL PRICES ON ALL OUR.
FANCY ROLLED GOLD ARTICLES.
COAT BUTTONS
VEST BUTTONS
SLEEVE LINKS
BROACHES
SARI PINS
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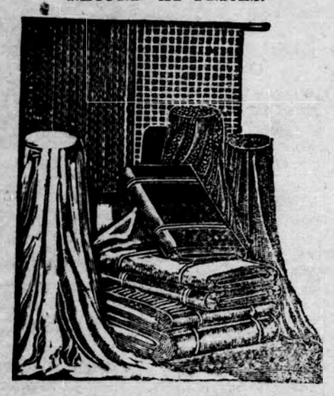

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BENGAL'S CONTRIBUTION TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAYS PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Colonel Gidney rising to a point of order asked as to whether the motion passed yesterday relating to grant of further reforms was in the form of an assurance from Government or an amendment to the original motion.

The President replied saying the resolution standing in the name of Mr. Mazumdar was duly amended by the decision of the House by the insertion of the words handed in at the table, the amendment standing in the name of Government. The resolution finally passed was that contained in the assurance given by Government.

Sir William Vincent moved for consideration of the bill as passed by the Council of State to amend the Criminal Procedure Code by providing for issue by the courts in British India of commissions for examination of witnesses to the courts of Indian princes and for execution by the courts in British India of commissions issued by the courts of the Indian States. Sir William Vincent in explaining the objects of the bill stated that he had no objection to defer the consideration of the bill till the next session if the House wanted more time.

Consideration of the bill was postponed to Delhi session.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, moved for the appointment of a committee consisting of members of the Indian legislature to consider the following matters arising from the report of the Railway Committee namely (1) requirements of railways in regard to capital expenditure during the next ten years and to make recommendations. Mr. Innes said the Government of India had only received a summary of the Railway Committee report and had not yet received the full text but from the summary it appeared that the committee had covered a vast field and had recommended drastic changes. The two issues covered by the resolution were of outstanding importance and required thorough examination. The issues were delicate and Government proposed to appoint an advisory committee of members of both the Houses because Government was sure that commercial and business interests which were so well represented in both the Chambers would be offering available advice on the questions. The report of this committee would be considered by the House at the next session.

Mr. Price supported Mr. Innes motion as every commercial community had pressed for the separation of the railway finances from general finances. It was impossible to let the railway policy drift as it had done during the past years.

Mr. Venkatapatiraju opposed the motion for its having been brought forward so too early a stage when they had not seen the full text of the report.

Mr. Hailey observed that Mr. Venkatapatiraju had entirely misunderstood the intention of Government. It was proposed to examine the two particular issues because they could be treated apart from larger and general questions of nationalisation etc. Whether the railways were nationalised or remained under company management the important, urgent and insistent question of their finances still remained.

Mr. Kamat characterised the Government motion as a most sound and practical proposition as it invited the opinion of the Assembly before deciding on certain important issues.

Dr. Gour said the committee was to be a purely deliberative body and would not commit the House to any policy unless the House was afterwards satisfied about it.

Mr. Innes motion was put and carried.

BENGAL'S CONTRIBUTION WAIVED FOR THREE YEARS.

Mr. Hailey recommending that the contribution of Rs. 63 lakhs payable to the Government of India by the Government of Bengal under the Devolution Rules framed under Section 54A of the Government of India Act be waived for a period of 3 years with effect from the year 1922-23.

The Montague-Chelmsford report on the estimated that this deficit would amount to thirteen and half crores and it was thought at the time that the provinces would have no difficulty in supplying this owing to the great increase in their finances due to complete provincialising of their revenues but a conference held in Simla in 1919 cast doubt on this position since it appeared that their gross surplus would amount to eleven crores while two provinces Bengal and Bihar and Orissa would have no surplus at all.

MESTON COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

Then when the Meston Committee sat there were two difficulties, first, how to realise a contribution of over twelve crores from the provinces which appeared to have surplus of eleven crores only and to allow Bengal and Bihar and Orissa which had an apparent deficit to carry on at all. The first problem was solved by Government fixing the deficit at six crores trusting to a realisation of higher rate of exchange and the second problem was solved by proposing the allocation to provinces of the whole of stamp revenue both general and judicial, instead of judicial only. That gave the provinces additional revenue per contra. It raised the general deficit which now stood at 983 lakhs. The difficulty of distributing this deficit was not done no taxable capacity or the like but on the amount of increased spending power. The increased spending power of provinces was 1850 lakhs, of this it was to take 983 by way of contributions leaving a resultant increased power of 867 lakhs to provinces.

TO GIVE BENGAL A BREATHING SPACE.

Referring to Bengal Mr. Hailey said that the provinces had always claimed the widest freedom of people of Bengal, the system was wrong, that the previous allocation of finances was wrong and that no system was correct which did not take into consideration the collections made by them on account of customs, jute, export and income-tax. Apart from these general claims Bengal had certain particular grievances when Montagu-Chelmsford Committee reported her assumed income was seven and half crores and her assumed expediture six and three-quarter crores leaving surplus of seventy-nine lakhs. The Simla conference, however, assumed her normal income at 778 lakhs and expenditure at 791 lakhs leaving a deficit of 18 lakhs. When the Meston Committee examined the case they thought the case would be set right by regarding allocation of general stamp revenue which would give Bengal, in all, additional 110 lakhs, that is a surplus of 47 lakhs. The Meston Committee could not take into consideration the great increase in expenditure due to revision of all subordinate and ministerial services which worked with special hardship on Bengal whose revenue were confessedly inelastic. The budget of last year disclosed a difference on the wrong side of 280 lakhs at the very lowest figure. Bengal must now have a deficit of from 120 to 130 lakhs. The public in Bengal had protested against a state of things which left them with an immediate annual deficit of well over a crore of rupees on the most elementary requirements of their ordinary administration. The Government of India could not disregard this claim especially when any refusal would have far reaching reactions on the progress of reforms, reactions which it might be difficult to omit to that province. The resolution to waive Bengal a contribution would give what province breathing space to restore its finances. It was far short of what Bengal public opinion had asked for and would still leave on it the necessity of finding fresh sources of revenue. No such resolution would have been placed before the house but for the absolute necessity and sincere conviction both of its justice and necessity.

In conclusion Mr. Hailey said he deprecated attempts to agree to this proposal on condition that equal advantages must be given to other provinces. This problem of Bengal must be decided purely on its merits. Members of this house were the custodians of not provincial but imperial finances and he therefore asked the house to treat this matter with all the impartiality of a jury assembled to try case as between general tax-payer and a particular province.

Replying to Mr. Kamat Mr. Hailey said that the reason for waiting for next three years was that on no calculations could it be ought that any improvement in Bengal's finances would be affected for the next three years.

BENGAL'S COMPLAINT IS LEGITIMATE.

Sir Frank Carter, Bengal, pointed out that the Ministers in Bengal could not carry out their proposed schemes for education and sanitation until the financial relations between the Government of India and the Bengal Government were equitably adjusted. There was wide difference between expenditure of proposed schemes and their financial contribution to the Central Government. Bengal had therefore legitimate cause for complaint and a favourable vote was necessary to give reforms a fair chance.

Mr. Chowdhri thanked the Finance Member for small mercy. The Meston Committee had emphasised that provincial contributions should not be such as to lend any province under a deficit. Bengal was the biggest collector for the central revenues. Bengal collected more than 34 crores of the revenues out of which it retained only about ten crores. Madras collected 21 crores and retained 13 crores, Bombay collected over 31 crores and retained 14 crores, the Punjab collected 12 crores and kept 9½ crores. Thus while Bengal collected for the imperial revenue 34 crores, the Punjab collected only 12 but the funds retained by these two provinces were almost equal. So Bengal should be shown a special consideration. He assured the house that if any other province would be in similar distress Bengal members would not deny the special concession (hear, hear). He warned the house that unless Bengal was helped reforms would be a failure. The transferred department, he said, had only budgeted for 67 lakhs while the remaining revenue was consumed by the general administration.

Mr. Venkatapatiraju moved an amendment recommending that suitable help or similar concession be given to Madras and other provinces where financial difficulties exist.

Mr. Price deprecated the spirit of provincialism introduced into the debate both by Mr. V. Raju and Mr. Chowdhri. Bengal was in dire need of help because her land revenue could not be expanded. He asked the Finance Member to send on behalf of the house a note of warning to Bengal that they must, as soon as possible, expand their revenues and put their house in order.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas took strong objection to Mr. Hailey's remarks that no other province deserved help. He feminded the house that a meeting was convened by the Sheriff of Bombay to protest against the financial adjustments which so seriously affected Bombay and it was in this meeting that both Mr. Froom of Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Gandhi addressed the audience (laughter). The house would also grant help to Bengal on the distinct understanding that when in future help was required no opposition should be raised to such a demand.

Mr. Samarth said under devolution rules Governor General in Council could release Bengal from payment of her contribution and there was no necessity for coming to this Assembly but now that Government had come the necessary implication was that Government of India shall have to make reductions in the contributions of other local Governments in terms of devolutions rule 18. Re reminded the Government of the remarks of Joint Committee report which interpreted the devolution rule No. 18 as implying that Government of India should do its level best as soon as possible to stop taking any contribution from provinces and to try to meet all central expenses from central revenues. It would be his endeavour to see that Government of India in this course relieved all provinces from paying any contributions which Selbourne Committee had so much emphasised.

Mr. Hailey replying to the debate said Mr. V. Raju's amendment was unnecessary because every member of the house was at perfect liberty to come before the house and ask it to relieve his particular province provided the house was satisfied that such relief was necessary (applause.)

Mr. Venkatapatiraju's amendment was put and negatived and the original motion of Mr. Hailey was carried amidst applause.

The President adjourned the Assembly till a date to be announced later. The date might provisionally be the tenth of next.

DELHI MERCHANTS' RESOLVE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 28.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association held on 27th of September 1921 it was resolved that the members of the Association can only purchase and sell amongst themselves those foreign piece-goods which they had bought up to date and in future neither will they book new orders nor will they buy any ready stocks of foreign piece-goods till 31st March 1922.

MR PHUKAN DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHUBRI, Sept. 30.

Mr. T. R. Phukan, Barrister and a non-co-operator who was directed to show cause why he should not furnish security to be of good behaviour for one year for making alleged seditious speeches, has been discharged.

REPRESSIO IN KHETRI.

The President Congress Committee, Ajmer wires to us under date September 27:—

The Raja of Khetri seeing the growing popularity of the Sevasamiti opened by his loyal subjects for doing social service has arrested six volunteers including the Secretary of the Samity. The Congress and Rajputana Madhyabharat Sabha on receiving the news sent a telegram to the Raja Sahib not to oppress his loyal subjects, but no need was paid to it. Rajputana Madhyabharat Sabha sent Mr. Kanbivalalji Kalantri to make enquires as to the condition of the prisoners. He found the volunteers rotting in jail. They were forced to run 30 miles on foot at night from Chirawa to Khetri within six hours. They were accompanied by officials on horse back. Rajputana Madhyabharat Sabha and the Congress Committee are trying their level best to get the arrested volunteers released and if they will not be released within a week Satyagrah will begin and a band of volunteers will be sent from Ajmer to carry on Sevasamiti work at Chirawa.

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LORD READING SPEAKS.

KARACHI PROSECUTIONS.

"NOT INTENDED AS ATTACK UPON ISLAM."

"I WANT HELP FROM YOU"

REPLY TO PUNJAB MUSLIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP,
SIMLA, October 1.

In the course of a speech replying to the deputation of the representatives of the Mahomedan community of the Punjab which waited on him this afternoon his Excellency the Viceroy said:—

I earnestly trust that I may be fortunate enough when I arrive at the close of my period of office to retain unabated that confidence which you have so kindly expressed in me and to carry with me the good will of the members of your community and of the rest of India. You do not need assurances of my earnest endeavours faithfully to discharge the sacred task entrusted to me by the King-Emperor. I speak simple truth when I tell you that it is my daily prayer that I may be privileged to bring greater happiness and prosperity to India and Indians.

I feel assured that when his Royal Highness visits your province he will be received enthusiastically by the members of your community and I trust and believe by the other communities in the Punjab. In the prince's visit political controversies should for the moment be laid aside for whatever the views and the political disputes in India, his Royal Highness has no part in any of them but stands above them and comes un affected by them to grasp India warmly by the hand.

DISRUPTIVE PROPAGANDA.

India is passing through a critical stage in its political development and it is with real feeling I have heard your assurances that your association disassociates itself from the dangerous and disruptive propaganda that is, most unfortunately for India, being carried on by the adherents of a movement which seeks to paralyse authority and can only lead to disorder and bloodshed as experience has already shown, notwithstanding the exhortations to avoid it.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Turning to matters to which you have more particularly invited my attention, there is first the question of communal representation. On that matter the position of Government has been repeatedly defined communal representation for the Mahomedan population was proposed which was proposed in the report on constitutional reforms was accepted by the Joint Parliamentary committee and is embodied in the statutory rules under the Government of India Act which secures to your community representation in all the councils in accordance with the formula known as the Congress League Compact. You may rest assured that my Government does not contemplate a departure of policy in the matter.

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

On the subject of the future of Turkey I would invite your attention to the remarks which I made when inaugurating the second session of the Indian Legislatere. I cannot, at the moment when operations of the war are still in progress, hazard any opinion as to the future. rI can only reiterate my fervent hope that a treaty of peace may soon be concluded on reasonable terms satisfactory to Turkey and also to the Indian Moslem opinion and my assurance that I shall not cease to impress the views of the Indian Moslems upon His Majesty's Government and shall support them to the utmost of my capacity in these days when it is represented that Britain is antagonistic to Islam. It is well to remember the important developments that resulted from the Conference in London and the British Prime Minister's efforts in the direction of modifying the terms of peace in favour of Turkey in regard to the supply of munitions to the belligerents. I would remind you that for reasons fully explained by the Prime Minister his Majesty's Government have adopted an attitude of strict neutrality and that this, in accordance with established international practice, carries with it the obligation to refrain from interference with the supply of materials of war to the contending forces. I am not aware, however, that the result is in practice to confine such supplies to the Greek forces. Indeed in answer to a question in the House of Commons the Prime Minister stated that the British firms would be permitted to supply munitions to the Turkish forces and if reliance can be placed on statements which have recently appeared in the press the Turkish forces have been obtaining large quantities of munitions from the neutrals, be it, therefore, remembered that there is no shadow of foundation for the suggestions which have sometimes been made that Britain is helping Greece in some shape or form in her war with Turkey. Just before the House of Commons rose last month the Prime Minister said in reference to this subject "we have not given arms to either of them, not a single gun, rifle or shell. These battles have been fought without any assistance from us either way."

Continuing his Excellency said:—Believe me that I am very conscious of the strength of Moslem feeling in India in all that affects the Khilafat and the Moslem religion and let me assure you that I shall continue to represent Indian Moslem views with all the force I can command to his Majesty's Government and I trust that these will have some effect. It cannot honestly be said that the British Government has failed to respond to these appeals or representations of Indian Moslems for the vast importance of the change in the attitude of the British Government towards Turkey cannot be exaggerated and certainly ought not to be forgotten by the Moslem community in India and elsewhere.

Referring to the subject of inexperienced and young British civilians' instances of incivility by Europeans to Indians and the resolution passed by the Imperial Conference which his Excellency said "has established beyond all question and authoritatively by the conclusions of the premiers assembled thereat with one dissentient, the full status of Indians in the Empire and the attitude of His Majesty's Government and their recognition of this principle will mean that it will be aplied in other parts of the Empire which are not under the dominion government including East Africa. I regret deeply that the representatives of South Africa felt themselves unable to accept this resolution. There are difficulties in the case of that Dominion of a special character, but I repeat my assurance, that is, I shall strive to the full extent of the power and ability I may possess to obtain the recognition in South Africa and elsewhere of the principle accepted by the other Dominions and His Majesty's Government and to secure that it shall be so interpreted as to satisfy Indian pride and Indian patriotism.

The Viceroy proceeded:—

The increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration was placed in the forefront of the announcement of August 20th 1917 is embodied in the preamable to the Government of India Act of 1919 and is therefore the accepted policy of the Government. Notable steps in this direction have already been taken and whilst the reduction of the British element, as you will doubtless recognise, must proceed gradually the further Indianization of the services will be carried out as rapidly as circumstances permit.

MALABAR EXCESSES.

I welcome the statement that you agree with the measures which are being taken to restore law and order in Malabar. Those who have been guilty of the deeds of violence and crime must be brought to justice. But you may rely upon it that those unfortunate and deluded persons who have been induced to believe that they should disregard the law and defy authority will be dealt with due regard to their position, and you may rest assured that any action that it may be necessary to take against them will not err, on the side of excessive severity. The grave crimes and outrages that have been committed in Malabar are the inevitable result of the violent disturbances that have arisen. I fully recognise that there are loyal Moplahs who have rendered assistance to the Government during these troublous times, and equally I feel convinced that the true spirit of Moslem opinion condemn the disgraceful excesses that have been committed, professedly under the guise of religious fervour, but which all those who are conversant with moral principles of the Mahomedan religion know thoroughly well must be repudiated and condemned by those who practise the religion and are adherents of the Muslim faith.

KARACHI TRIAL.

I regret that I am unable at this moment to discuss the prosecutions that are now proceeding at Karachi. These matters are *sub-judice*, they have passed into the hands of the courts of justice and out of the control of the exclutive government. But I may be permitted to observe in view of some observations in certain sections of the press that no greater mistake was ever made and no greater injustice ever done than to assert that these prosecutions are intended as an attack upon the religion of Islam. I find it difficult to believe that men of sane and sober opinion can hold these views. Having regard to the events of, let us say, the last two years where in the history of lesser (sic) freedom had greater liberty been permitted than here in India to those Mahomedans, who basing their exhortations upon the religion of Islam, have nevertheless preached extreme political opinions. The events are too well known to need recapitualation, but in justice to the Government of my predecessor Lord Chelmsford and to those are associatedwith me to day in the Government of India, I assert that there had never been greater tolerance dislpayed, or greater liberty permitted. Even shortly after my arrival here I was confronted with a situation which in my opinion was bound to lead to violence and bloodshed, but even then, with full concurrence of my colleagues in the Government, and let me add their cordial cooperation, I strove for peace and tranquility. I will say no more at this moment upon this subject, but I ask those who are [illegible] in their denunciation of the Govern[illegible] pursuing a policy of what is [illegible] cession to consider the [illegible] and I have no he[illegible] Government has [illegible] ire for peace, whether it has succeeded is for others to judge.

GOVT. AND ISLAM.

Continuing His Excellency said one word more in reference to observations and criticisms of the part of the press in the British Empire. There are many millions of Moslems in the British Empire, there is no room for intolerance in religious opinion and all religions may be practised with the utmost freedom in the British Empire. There is reverence for all civilised religion It could never have attaind its influence which is always implied in the British rule, and power but for the religious freedom wherever it may be. My very presence as Viceroy appointed by the King Emperor is in itself a proof of the religious freedom under the King-Emperor. What ground is there for the suggestion that any action taken by the Government of India, of which I am the head at present, is directed against a particular religion. No such thought has ever entered into the minds of those who are responsible. No such action could possibly be contemplated by me Whatever action is taken by the Government is against individuals for alleged infringement of the law and has no reference to religion. Whether the Governments' view is right or wrong is for the courts to determine, but I would ask you, men of religion and of thought and of responsibility, imagining yourselves for a moment either at the head of or engaged in the direction of public affairs whether consistently with the honourable trust reposed in you and with your reverence for religion and determination to allow complete freedom in religious matters you could permit political action which would have the effect of distrupting the forces that make for order, and of delivering the country into the hands of undisciplined mobs. Those whose duty it is to act under orders in the service of the crown for the preservation of order, i.e., the police and military, when called upon are entitled to the protection of the Government against actions which, if successful, would subject these deluded men to grave penalties of the law. It is our duty to protect the State, and it is equally our duty to protect the men who are willing to serve the State and to guard them against insidious attempts to mislead them from their honourable duties. If I have dilated at some length upon this subject it is because I am anxious to place the views of my Government before the public and in particular desire to meet criticism which in most instances I verily believe is based upon a complete misapprehension of the motives and actions of Government. Believe me, I seek peace among you all. I want help from you, from those who think with you and from those who are even against you, and whose views may conflict with those of Government. I seek assistance from all who desire India's welfare and in particular, from all who wish to proceed along the path leading to complete self-Government in India. Instead of dividing the forces of Indians let them join with us the few British in this country, and above all let Hindu and Mussalman unite for India's good. Let all advocate a policy of reform as persistently as they may wish. But let them join together with us whatever may be their political or religious views to work for the redress of grievances and the development of greater happiness and for that which after all must be and is the aim of the British and the Indians together of all political and religious views, the attainment of that great place in the councils of the Empire and the world that stands so clearly marked out for India in the future.

THE PUNJAB MAHOMEDANS.

ANXIETY FOR COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

A deputation of the members of the Punjab Mohamedans Association waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at 12 noon on Saturday the 1st instant to present an address comphised of all the three houses of legislature Council of State, Legislative Assembly and the Punjab Legislative Council as well as some other prominent Mohammadans of the Province. After the members were introduced by Khan Bahadur Sayd Mehdi Shah M. L. C., the address was read by Sir Umar Hayat Khan and the casket was presented by Nawab Haji Sir Fateh Ali Khan.

The address insisted on the recognition of the rights of the Mussalmans as a distinct community, whose interests could be properly secured only by the well tried method of communal representation in the Executive and Legislative bodies in India.

"The Mussalmans," proceeded the address, "are in sympathy with the changes in the constitutional machinery of the Governones of India, as embodied in the Reform Scheme. But we have our apprehensions that if any changes are made to meet the wishes of the Extremist school of politicians in India, we might lose our present, by no means adequate, representation and might be swamped by the non-Muslim Extremist elements. We pray that in any new changes that may in future be made the special representation of the Mussalmans in all Councils must be adequately and effectively guaranteed.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Another most important question, which is agitating the hearts of all true Muslims, is the great question of the future of Turkey. The Muslim demand in which all shades of Muslim opinion unite is that the Turkish Empire should be restored to its pre-war status or if this is absolutely impossible the Vilayats of Thrace and Smyrna should be restored to Turkey and independent Muslim kingdoms should be allowed to be established in Hedjas, Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia and the holy Islamic Khilafat should remain involable. The Musalmans base their claim on their sacred rellgious law, which tolerates no non-Muslim ul-Arab. We beg to solemnly assure Your control or interference in the administration of the Jazirat-ul-Arab. Excellency that if there is any one thing that can effectively allay the deep Muslim discontent it is this, that due consideration be paid to the feelings and views of the Indian Mussalmans as mentioned above, in the final settlement of the Turkish Question. There will be no peace in the Muslim world unless the question of the future of the TorKish Empire is solved to the complete satisfaction of His Majesty's Muslim subjects. In connection with this subject, we invite Your Excellency's attention to the existence of a general feeling that the decision to allow both the belligerents, viz., Turkey and Greece to purchase arms and munitions is tantamount to favour being shown to Greece only, as the Turks are blockaded and their communications are cut. This naturally is being construed in some quarters that Greeks are being helped against the Turks and we pray Your Excellency to intervene so as to get this decision reconsidered.

CIVILIAN INFALLIBILITY.

Much of the unrest and uneasiness in India is also attributable to the tendency in some in-experienced and young British Civilians to consider that because they belong to a superior race they are therefore infallible. Their racial pride and arrogance exhibited in many walks of life makes the Indians feel their inferiority as against the Europeans and the result is a wave of resentment and bitterness that poisons the public life of the country. If impartial justice and absolute equality should be the aim of British Administration in India, it can be confidently predicted that it will go a long way to removing the present unrest.

DISCRIMINATIONS IN PENAL LAW.

In this connection we submit that it would be supremely wise and expedient to remove all discriminations in the penal law and criminal procedure in favour of the Europeans and Americans, as against the Indians. Even much greater pain and bitterness has been caused in India by the treatment that the Indians are receiving at the hands of the white populations of some of the self-Governing dominions and Crown Colonies outside India. The problem is assuming a very grave aspect and we feel that unless Indians are treated in terms of absolute equality with the Europeans in all parts of the Empire, they can not take much pride in the British connection. The national honour and self-respect of India must be vindicated by the British Government in all parts of the world.

PRINCE'S VISIT.

We may be permitted in the end to express our enthusiasm and unbounded satisfaction at the prospect of a visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Walse.

We beg to extend on behalf of the great ommunity we represent a warm and loyal welcome to the august personality of the heir to the Throne, to which all Indians, irrespective of class or creed are bound by the chains of love and loyalty.

"I AM READY TO SACRIFICE ALL"

ALI BROTHERS' MOTHER AT KARACHI

A mass meeting took place on the Idgah Maiden where more than 15 thousand people were present. Many ladies including Muslim ladies were also present. Some stiring national songs were sung by Mai Sarswati Devi, Mr. Fatehchand and Jamal-ud.din. The latter's song was very highly appreciated by the audience and there were loud cries of Allah-O-Akbar. Devi Bai of Swaraj Kanya Vidyalaya occupied the chair.

The President said:—In ancient times mothers like Kunti sacrified their sons, and it was the time when Ali Mata had come here to sacrifice her two sons. (Here came in the old but brave mother of the Ali Brothers. There was great enthusiasm and many Muslim men and women began to shed tears). The sacrifice and bravary which this mother has shown is inexpressible. But it is a matter of deepest regret that the people had not even discarded foreign clothes. The Ali Brothers are so brave that even Government is having so many regiments. When such brave sons and brave mothers are in our midst why should we be afraid? The order of our leaders about charkha is not a trifling thing. This charka means Hindi-ki.Txadi. I appeal to you that for the sake of honoring this brave mother pledge yourselves to wear Khadhar only—even if *only* to honor this brave mother. Swaraj can be got only by action and not words. The time of sacrifice is come, learn to die with smiling faces.

The Government is fearing from your two brave men, why are you fearing from one who fears from you I am wondering. The bureaucracy would at once go only if you wear khadhar. You are forcing the dominance of bureaucracy yourself. Only be Swadeshi, my dear brothers.

Even Monkeys felt the insult of Sita's being taken away by Ravan but you being men, do not even feel the insult of so many of your sisters and mothers at Jullianwala.

Begum Sahib then rose and there were shouts of Allah-Akbar. She said:—

"I have unveiled myself since 3 days because all are like *my* sons and brothers. Now I have thrown veils and came as a man before you who are men, but I wonder why are *you* becoming women? Let my two sons go. Be *men*. They are gone in the path of God. You be men. Let hundreds take place of those two. We are 33 crores. How many Jails will be filled? I am also ready with you for jail. Do not be cowards. I really say I am ready. No one can take life of any one. Everyone dies when God wishes. So do not fear till God is with you. So at once Non Cooperate with Government. I do not only *not* care for Mahmad and Shaukat but my all is ready for the sake of Islam and country. Be united, therefore, we are all one since 900 years. I do not preach violence but fear no one but God. He has given us lives and only He can take it.

I see no difference between Hindus and Musalmans. Every thing of India is now going out? What has remained on you? Do you not see? Why are there so many famines? I wonder at the cowardice of Muslims and Hindus. If Kaba Sharif and Madina did not remain, for what are you living on Musalmans?

There are two powers in your heart, wrong and right. Follow the right and not the wrong. This is time when both Hindus and Muslims are suffering, be united and wear Khadar and only spin all day. No Muslim should interfere in the religious duties of any Hindu. Let Muslims do according to their religion. But in the cause of country both should unite. Why do you not wear Khadar? Did I not once wear thin clothes? Do I not find this Khadar thick Did not the ancient Hindus were Khadar? Did not the Prophet wear the cloak of Khadar? Oh my brothers may you all walk on right path and become Sipahis on the path of country but be brave. May God make you respectful".

Mr. Mozam Ali and Saraswati Devi also spoke on Swadeshi after which the meeting terminated.—The "New Times."

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA.

STORY OF HIS ARREST

Mr. Fatehchand Punjabi, Secretary to Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith, writes to the "New Times" of Karachi:—

His Holiness was staying in Dakor (Gujerat) for His Chaturmasya. On 16th, the Anant Pooja day His Holiness after finishing Pooja at about 4-30 p.m. took his food at about 5. As soon as he finished his meals the District Superintendent of Police with his other assistants and armed police came to his residence. The D. S. P. said to His Holiness:—"We want to take you out of this place—out of Bombay Presidency,—but we can't tell the name of the place." Shriji replied:—"I am quite ready and am not particular about the name of the place you want to take me to, but according to the rules of Sanyas I cannot move out of this place unless my Chaturmasya ended. That will be over by to-morrow." Then the D. S. P. said: "No, you will have to go", in reply to which Shriji said:—

'Alright, I am not responsible to break the Sanyas rule, but it is you who are forcibly breaking it. I had only to explain my position to you." Then he was shown a warrant of arrest from the District Magistrate, Karachi. Two persons were allowed by the D. S. P. to go along with His Holiness for personal assistance. Time was given to him to have his bedding and clothes packed up. In the meanwhile all his correspondence, with records and other papers printed and written, were packed up by the authorities before the local people in a huge big box which was taken away along with them. Nearly all the people of Dakor came on the spot, prostrated themselves at his holy feet and garlanded him with flower garlands and yarns at the time of departure. Some people lost control over themselves and began to cry loudly, while others wept in their heart of hearts on account of their love for him. All the time Shriji had been advising them to keep Shanti and to act according to their Dharma. Up to Hyderabad the two persons allowed, came in the same train though in different compartments, but from Hyderabad His Holiness was brought to Drugh Road station by a special train, and they were left there quite helpless as stranded men. All their things and personal effects were with His Holiness and are still with him. They came afterwards to Karachi, and though they are His Holiness's personal assistants yet they haven't seen him again, since they were separated from him at Hyderabad.

KARACHI RESOLUTION.

PASSED BY LUCKNOW,

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 1.

In Lucknow as advertised by the Oudh Khilafat Committee, a mass meeting was held in the evening. The meeting commenced after foreign cloth was consumed to fire. Maulvi Salamatullah was voted to chair. He in a forceful speech, explained the religious basis of the resolution No. 7 of the Karachi Conference.

He put the resolution before the public after reading the full text. The members of the Executive Committee of the Oudh Khilafat were on the dais, when all stood up to support it in a body, and Maulvi Quthuddin as a spokesman explained, on behalf of the members, the reasons of their support which he said were purely religious, and, hence, overriding all worldly laws and demanding obsolute obedience from all believers.

Among the Hindu members, Pandit Balmukand Bajpi was present when this resolution was proposed. Pandit Harkaran Nath arrived a little late, and he wholeheartedly supported it saying that what is right is religious. Every Hindu is prepared to share in the sufferings of the Ali Brothers and others, and Swami Shankracharya. When the resolution was put to vote the whole mass of 18 thousand men stood up in honour of the proposal and passed it with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Moh Zoki read a very fine poem on the subject of the first resolution which moved the audience to the extreme. The second and the fourth resolutions were put from the Chair. The Karachi sufferers were congratulated, and Molvi Subhan Ullah of Gorakhpur for his liberal promise to give half a lakh towards the help of Angora Government. The 3rd and 4th resolutions were about the "Fatwa" of the Jamiat-ul-Ulamah being proscribed and the support of the resolution of the Oudh Khilafat Committee for the collection of 6 lakhs to help Angora. Both were unanimously passed.

FORCIBLE POSSESSION OF ALIGARH UNIVERSITY?

FIGMENT OF IMAGINATION

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Sept. 30.

All the gates and doors of the Government Muslim University have been closed since this morning for reasons not very obvious. Private enquiries show that the authorities there are upset by an imaginary fear of the arrival of the Non-Cooperators of the National Muslim University for taking forcible possession of those buildings. The National University has so far received no such orders and has been working regularly.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, 4th Session, Council Hall, Poona.
Mails for Mauritius and Re. Union per the "Ismaila" close at 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

D'SOUSA.—2nd October at 10 a.m., at the residence of Mr. Ig. D'Monte, Bandra. Mrs. Rosie D'Sousa the beloved wife of Alfred D'Sousa. Funeral will take place at Orlem via Malad to-day Monday at 8 a.m.

COMMISSARIATWALA. Merwanji Cursetji Commissariatwala (of Tovo Menka Kaisha Ld. and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld. died of carriage accident yesterday at 8 a.m., Funeral this morning at 8 a.m., (S. T.-, at 102 Khetwadi Back Road, near Cama Baugh.

LECTURE IN ART AND RELIGION.

Professor P. A. Wadia will deliver his last lecture on Art and Religion, in the School of Sociology (Royal Institute of Science) on Monday, the 3rd October, at 5-30 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) on (Monday) the 3rd October at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Birthday Message from Mrs. Besant. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bombay Presiding Association Rooms.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

From the 1st October the rates per word for telegram to the Malay peninsula and the Straits Settlements, from India via Moulmein Kedah, are fifteen annas and to Sarawak from India or Burma, via Madras, one rupee fourteen annas.

Deferred telegrams for Sarawak are also accepted at half rate.

MUNITIONS BOARD SCANDAL

FOUR MORE PROSECUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Oct. 1.

It is understood that after the Puja holidays four more prosecutions will be lunched in connection with the Munitions Board scandals. It is stated that one of the accused in these cases, is a gentleman well-known in business circles and that a special magistrate will be appointed to try these now cases.

ENHANCEMENT OF FEES

STRIKE OF STUDENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN Oct. 1.

A number of students in the High School attached to the Arts College, Ernakulam, kept out of classes yesterday as a protest against the recent enhancement of school fees. Similar strikes are reported from Cranganore, Chinnamangalam, Iringalakuda and other centres. The attitude of strikers is reported to be non-violent.

PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

DISTRIBUTED BROADCAST IN DELHI

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 30.

At a public meeting held last night, Dr. Ansari presiding, the resolution number seven of the Karachi Khilafat Conference was reiterated, all standing and repeating every word of the resolution. Extracts from the Fatwa of the Ulemas, which leaflet was proscribed by the local Government, were distributed broadcast.

Several minor demonstrations are in progress and a concentrated effort is being made for the collection of foreign cloth to be bonfired this evening.

Washington.—The Speeches during the Senate debate, which begins on October 14th on the subject of the Germanic Peace Treaties, will be limited to an hour each, under an agreement reached to-night.

Chicago.—The American financial representative of the Dail Eireann announces the suspension of the collection of funds for use in Ireland, also of the preparation of a twenty million dollars Irish loan in November.

Christiana.—The Storthing ratified the commercial treaty between Russia and Norway.

KHILAFAT LEADERS ARRESTED

STOIC CALMNESS OF PEOPLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI Oct. 1

Moulana Ahmed Said, Secretary Jamiatululema and Mr. Abdul Aziz Ansari, Secretary, Provincial Kilafat Committee and the nephew of Dr. Ansari were arrested this evening under sections 107 and 108 I.P.C., under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Delhi. As soon as the information about the issue of the warrant reached the accused they presented themselves at the Police Station and prevented the police officer going to their places. Slight excitement prevails in the city but everything is ordinary.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, October 3, 1921.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

"I would like you all, you and your wives and your children, to take your share in the great national movement that is sweeping across the length and breadth of the land. The things that the country demands of us are capable of being done by every one of us. I would like you to swear before God that we shall not resort to violence for the freedom of our country or for settling quarels between Hindus and Mussalmans, to resolve that God is our witness, that in spite of the madness shown by some of our Moplah countrymen we Hindus and Mussalmans shall remain united for ever, and we take a solemn vow that henceforth we shall never wear foreign cloth or use it for any domestic purpose and that we shall wear only such cloth as is made out of hand-spun yarn and hand-woven."—Mahatma Gandhi.

The response which the people of India have made to their country's call in the matter of Swadeshi during the last few months has been great and even marvellous, looking to the past apathy, but one must confess that it has not been so full as to afford complete satisfaction and ensure that preparedness for Swaraj which Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress have laid down as absolutely necessary for carrying the national struggle to immediate success. There is, however, no cause for despondency and there should be no relaxation of the efforts of the nation. The sacrifice that India demands of her children is so small and so easy of performance that each one of them, man, woman and child can offer it at the alter of the Motherland without waiting to see whether one's neighbours, friends and countrymen do their duty or not. No joint efforts are necessary for the success of the movement. Let each man and woman do his and her duty and the results will take care of themselves. Swadeshi is, as Mahatma Gandhi has emphasized from the very beginning, a process of self-purification. Let each member of the nation solemnly resolve that hencefortl he or she will discard the use of all foreign cloth and wear only such cloth as is made of handspun yarn and hand-woven. If each link in the chain makes it its business to be sound and strong, the chain of itself will become strong automatically. So it is with the nation.

It must have struck even a casual observer in Bombay that the gospel of "Khaddar" has as yet not merely not reached the majority of its citizens but that even among those who have caught a spark from it, its complete significance is not properly realised. One sees white caps and white coats and trousers, while, of course, the dhotees are white too. But what proportion of the white stuff which one now comes across is genuine "Khaddar" or even Swadeshi? Many people, even educated people, have strange notions of "Khaddar". They imagine that any white cloth made of thick yarn is "Khaddar." So we have "Khaddar" manufactured in the Tata Mills, E. D. Sasson Mills, and so on. It is a misnomer to call mill-made cloth, whether Swadeshi or foreign, "Khaddar." "Khaddar" can only be cloth made of hand-made yarn and hand-woven. Anything else is *not* "Khaddar." The value as well as genuineness of "Khaddar" lies in the fact that it is hand-spun and hand-woven. It loses its "Khaddarness", if we may use the expression, if power-driven machinery is utilised for its manufacture. Mill-made "Khaddar", therefore, is a contradiction in terms. India has resolved to go in for "Khaddar" because thereby a new and honourable source of employment will be found for those millions of her children who, for want of such employment, are compelled to live in chronic poverty and semi-starvation. The "Khaddar" movement is calculated to send back to their cottages and fields the people who, in their hundreds of thousands, are being ruthlessly drawn in and swallowed up in the hells which modern industrialism has engendered in our midst. The one object of the "Khaddar" movement is the encouragement of hand-spinning and hand-weaving, both industries conducted preferably in the cottages of the people. By By using mill-made "Khaddar," we shall not only be hampering the progress of the cottage industries, but shall also be diverting the attention of the mills of India from the manufacture of the thinner qualities of cloth, such as dhoties, mulls, and so, on the production of which these mills will have to concentrate their attention till the present shortage of cloth, consequent on the boycott of foreign cloth, is removed and India is able to manufacture all the clothing her children require.

It should, therefore, be the paramount duty of every Indian at the moment to use only purely hand-made "Khaddar" and not to lend any countenance to the manufacture of so-called "Khaddar" in the mills, by prefering mill-made "Khaddar" for hand-made one. The mill-made article may, no doubt, look more glossy and even, but there is a beauty and comfort in hand-made "Khaddar" to which everyone who has overcome the preliminary feeling of strangeness, will testify. Many persons can be seen wearing a "Khaddar" cap alone, while all their other articles of dress are made either of foreign cloth or of Indian mill-made cloth, the latter of which, in many cases, at least must have been made of foreign yarn. Sometimes even the sole "Khaddar" cap happens to be made of mill-cloth, manufactured in Japan or England. Others, not having grasped the significance of the "Khaddar" movement, make no discrimination at all regarding the origin of the cloth they use. They wear the "Gandhi cap," because it is white and is the vogue among the educated classes at the present hour. Those Indians, who have understood the true significance of the "Khaddar" movement, should endeavour to remove misconceptions like the above from the minds of their countrymen and to spread a correct knowledge of its aims and objects among classes not yet affected by the movement. We have no time to lose if we are earnest about securing the redress of our grievances and achieving the goal of Swaraj. Every succeeding hour is bound to be more momentous to us than that through which we are passing. We must forge ahead without respite and without faltering. We have an ideal leader. The hour of trial is already upon us. Will Mahatmas Gandhi's countrymen and countrywomen fail to stand the test?

Notes of the Day.

A Rumoured Resignation.

It is persistently rumoured in the City that the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has tendered his resignation of the membership of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay. It is stated, however, that the tendering of the resignation is unconnected with the protest Sir Chimanlal, along with Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, has made against the prosecution of the Ali brothers and other accused in the Karachi trial.

Frank Johnson's Reward.

In reply to a question put by one of the members of the Legislative Assembly the following official answer was furnished the other day by Mr. A. C. Chatterjee.—

No mining concessions have been granted to Colonel Frank Johnson personally in Burma, but concessions for oil have been granted by the Local Government to two Companies in which he is interested. In the Punjab, Colonel Frank Johnson has been granted by the Local Government a prospecting licence for oil over 1¼ square miles in the Attock district. A prospecting licence is ordinarily granted for only one year, in the first instance, in order to enable the concessionaire to test the property.

Development of mineral resources which are Government property is a provincial subject under the rules issued under Section 45-A of the Government of India Act, and Local Governments have full powers to grant prospecting licences and mining leases without reference to the Government of India, provided that they are in accordance with the mining rules prescribed by the Government of India.

The Burma Government have stated that the concessions have been granted to the two Companies in pursuance of the ordinary industrial development of the Province, that they employ expert staff and have expended money freely, investigating the mineral resources of the Province, and that in all respects mineral concessions, rules and regulations have been scrupulously observed, and Colonel Frank Johnson's connection with the administration of martial law in the Punjab was not considered relevant.

The Hon. Member's question and this answer will be communicated to the Local Governments concerned.

It is thus that those whom the people of this country regard as guilty of oppression against themselves are favoured by their "rulers." In any other country, men of the Frank Johnson type would not escape the punishment they deserve but in India they are selected for preferment and honour. Neither the Punjab nor the Burma Government can plead that they were ignorant of the exploits of the ex-Colonel or of the feelings of the public at arge regarding them, but, obviously, as the Burma Government have the frankness to express, these feelings do not enter into the calculations of the "rulers" of the Punjab and Burma. They are not considered "relevant." The new Viceroy himself showed the way by the treatment he meted out to Sir J. P. Thompson. The attitude of the Punjab and Burma Governments is, therefore, "correct" in the eyes of the Central Government.

The Arrests.

This week's "Looker-On", the organ of the Tata Publicity Corporation, has some interesting as well as instructive comments on the arrest of Ali brothers.—

"I was unable last week to do more than make a passing reference to the arrest of the Ali Brothers and other Muslim leaders. The opinions called forth by the step have been both interesting and informative. To consider, for example, and to contrast, the suggestions made respectively by the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle"—we found the former organ very gravely asserting that the arrests were not to be regarded as action against the Non-Cooperation movement. Presumably, then, they should, to the "Times of India's" view, be considered as action against the Khilafat movement. All the world of Indian politics knows that Dr. Kitchlew is the ablest man in the Khilafat Councils so far as brains and organizing ability go. And the brothers Ali are the titular leaders of the Khilafat movement. The arrest of men so very representative of the headship of the Khilafat party must be regarded as a direct attack on the party, and will be so regarded by every adherent to the cause. I am therefore inclined to subscribe to the "Bombay Chronicle's" opinion that the occasion was one meriting less the enforcement of the law in its strict letter than a sympathetic and more lenient view of the matter."

Most Inopportune.

"I do not for a moment attempt to minimise the gravity of the crime with which the Khilafat leaders are charged. But I do suggest that actions against them at this juncture were most inopportune. The case against the accused will be tried in open court, and if a censorship is not operated the report of the trial will attain far more publicity in India than did the alleged speeches which form the basis of the charge. And the situation in India to-day, from the Government [illegible] India's view, is not such as to ment or [illegible] publicity desirable. A Government which could [illegible] afford to allow the cases against alleged defra[illegible] might people and the Government to lapse [illegible] well have held its hand in the matter of prosecuting the Ali Brothers. I am well aware that the sentiments I express here will be indignantly repudiated by the vast majority of my readers. But I am not writing from the point of view of sentimentalism (of which reaction makes a fetish in need). The fact cannot be disputed that the arrest and trial of the Khilafat leaders will give the entire Non-Cooperation movement a fillip such as nothing else could."

A Mysteries Lifted.

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" writes:—

"The mysteries behind official working are sometimes lifted and one such, which has become common property, is that in regard to the discussions in the Executive Council over the Ali Brothers' arrest. It appears that the Advocate-General, Bombay, was at first opposed to it, and it was only the superior skill and legal knowledge of the Law Member of the Government of India, who specially came down for this purpose, which ultimately overcame the scruples of the Advocate-General in Bombay. Separate dissenting minutes were written by both the Indian Members of the Executive Council, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. The three Indian Ministers, who would not be ordinarily concerned with a topic in a "Reserved Subject", were also consulted and concurred with the Indian Members of the Executive Council. All of them were, however, over-ruled by the Governor relying upon the approbation of the Government of India."

East India Cotton Association.

The Board of the East India Cotton Association is meeting to-morrow when it will have to decide on a very important issue—important to the whole cotton trade of Bombay—namely, the appointment of a General Manager to carry out the duties of the Association under the Chairman. The post is by no means a sinecure and will require in the incumbent many qualities for the successful discharge of his duties. Among these qualities are a sound knowledge of conditions and requirements of the trade which is mostly in the hands of the Indian community—and high administrative ability and integrity of purpose. In response to advertisements for the post, as many as 125 applications were received, certainly not a large number considering that the salary offered is Rs. 1,500—2,000 per month according to qualifications. A Sub-Committee of the Board was appointed to look into these applications and select the very best among them, on which the final decision of the Board would be made. The Sub-Committee consisted of two Europeans and two Indians, and after a careful scrutiny of the applications three of the applicants—one an Indian and the other two Europeans—were selected. The Board will have now to make its final choice.

Why an Indian should be Appointed.

The post to be filled is an important one as we have already mentioned, and we trust the Board will not allow itself to be influenced by any considerations other than those of the merit of the candidate and the larger interests of the trade. In view of the fact that the cotton trade is largely in the hands of Indians and the Association will have to do mostly with them, it is of vital importance that the man selected for the post should possess a sympathetic understanding of the requirements of the Indian trade. The dissatisfaction and discontent engendered by the late Cotton Control Board under its European and official Chairman, are still fresh in the minds of many. The working of the Board, during its brief existence, showed how even a mixed body like the Control Board could be made the battle-ground of racial prejudices and its operations were not seldom cleverly manipulated in favour of the European and pulated in favour of the European and foreign elements to the detriment of Indians in the trade. The Board of the East India Association cannot but be too jealous, therefore, as to whom it selects for the post of its General Manager. Though nominally under the Chairman, the General Manager will be called upon to do many things in the name of the Association, and if they be not done properly, it will produce much discontent and harm the trade. Among the three candidates that have now been selected, the Indian, we are informed, possesses all-round abilities of a high order and a thorough grasp of the cotton trade and its requirements. Besides, he can be trusted to carry out his duties impartially, since he has hitherto filled with credit even more responsible and [illegible]icate posts. It is to be hoped that [illegible] when it meets, will free [illegible]ial considerations [illegible]ment of the In[illegible] is in the [illegible] the post.

LONDON LETTER.

British Press and the Moplah Troubles.--Sir Thomas Holland.--A Forward Frontier Policy?--Ireland's Non-Cooperation Victory.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

India, for once in a way, has been occupying the most prominent place in the British Press during the last week. The season is a dull one. The Irish problem has been in a state of suspense, while Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera are considering the next move, and the Test Matches are over; so the Moplah "rising" came as a sensation not to be despised as most Indian news is. The events in Southern India have been "splashed" all over the "shop-window" pages of the morning and evening papers and the most sensational aspect given to the affair. Of course, the reactionary papers, and there are few others nowadays, have turned it to their own advantage and the public are asked to contemplate the dire results of leniency and conciliation in the face of unscrupulous and seditious propaganda on the part of extremists and traitors. Being entirely ignorant of Indian politics and knowing nothing of what has been going on in India during the past six months and longer, the people who read these pernicious appeals to the [illegible]us instincts of the Jingo public, are [illegible]ferc[illegible]ware that the leniency and entirely un[illegible] been non-existent. It conciliation have [illegible]he course of the has come out, however, in [illegible] and week that the invasion of mod[illegible] arrests of respected leaders were the immediate cause of the inflammation.

For the rest, we have been treated to such scare headlines and amazing details from the Anglo-Indian population as to suggest that the authorities in India are face to face with a conflagration exceeding in its proportions the mutiny of 1857. The wretched crowds armed with *lathis* and a few sporting rifles, who have made themselves, the targets for Lewis guns and magazine rifles, have been given all the dignity of armies engaged in a serious war. 'Pitched battles", "prolonged engagements" rescues of beleaguered garrisons and wholesale massacres of Europeans and Hindus are the features of this great "rebellion" as presented to us over here. How true it all is, we must wait for the Indian papers by the mail to learn. But I have been greatly impressed by a message which declared that 20,000 Moplahs were moving on a front of 2,000 miles! As this allows five Moplahs to every mile, the manœuvres must be of an unusual character. It is notable also that nearly all the telegrams in the papers come from Bombay and Calcutta and not from the scene of operations.

The Kernani Case.

The withdrawal of the case against Mr. Kernani and others in Calcutta has also attracted interest here. The "Morning Post", of course, made a great display of it, as anything which can be used to discredit Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu is joy untold to that organ of culture and refinement. It was also represented as a degrading sop to Indian sentiment and we were asked to contemplate the commercial purists, constituting the membership of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, as in a state of virtuous indignation at this frank defiance of commercial morality. We have since learnt that Lord Reading knew nothing of the decision to withdraw the case until it was a *fait accompli* and the "Morning Post" has had to forego the satisfaction of putting the discredit on his shoulders. It has also had to admit that indignation is not confined to the European community, but that "even" the extremist organ, the "Bombay Chronicle", has condemned the action of the Government. The news that Sir Thomas Holland was solely responsible for this extraordinary decision does not surprise me. I had some experience of that gentleman when he was Chairman of the Board of Munitions and, again, when he presided over the Industries' Commission and tried to put a stopper on the revelations of the bold Mr. Karimbhoy Peerbhoy and nothing that he did thereafter could have surprised me. One could not imagine anyone more unfitted to hold the high position of Minister of Commerce in the Indian Government. The censure passed on his action by the Government should inevitably, in the fitness of things, be followed by his resignation. But there is no definite news yet that this has taken place. It is hardly to be believed that a man so lacking in a sense of duty to the public he serves will be allowed to continue in high office, after this glaring exposure. The matter cannot end, however, even with Sir Thomas Holland's resignation. It requires to be probed to the bottom in order to discover the real reasons leading to so scandalous an abandonment of a public prosecution. And if the Government of India do not pursue the matter, it will not be left alone in this country. Mr. Montagu was able to stave off a discussion on the matter on the eve of the adjournment of Parliament. But there are those who are determined to have the whole affair thoroughly threshed out, as soon as the House reassembles. Incidentally it is to be hoped that Lord Reading has learned a lesson as to the devious and audacious ways of the bureaucrats in his Government, which will last him to the end of his term of office, with benefit to the public. It is some consolation to know that he is not so complacent in those matters as Lord Chelmsford was.

Frontier Policy.

"The Times" this morning publishes a long communication from its Simla correspondent on Afghan and Frontier policy, which reveals the existence of a strong influence among the Olympians towards a forward policy on the Frontier, involving a large military outlay, to say nothing of risk of the reverses and disasters, the invariable features of these military enterprises, which used to be described in the old days by ineverent people as the outcome of "K. C. B. fever." "The Times" correspondent, whose communication is obviously inspired from some high source, is contemptuous of Lord Curzon's policy of con-

(Continued on page 8.)

DHARWAR FIRING

MR. MUDWEDKAR'S DEFENCE ADDRESS.

PREPARED TO SUFFER FOR COUNTRY.

ASSESSORS DECLARE ACCUSED NOT GUILTY

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Dharwar October 1.

The Dharwar Shooting Case terminated to-day. Both the non-Brahmins assessors declared the accused not guilty giving reasons. Judgment has been reserved till Saturday the 8th instant.

DHARWAR, Sept. 23.

The prosecution finished summing up their case and the accused were called upon to give their reply on the 26th instant. Accused agreed that Mr. Mudwedkar should argue the case generally and Mr. Desai should deal with it in detail after Mr. Mudwedkar had finished. After this each one of the accused was to speak only with reference to the evidence, against him individually.

MR. MUDWEDKAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Mudwedkar commenced his address on the 26th at 11-45 and spoke for 5 hours that day and for 2 hours on the 27th. His address is as follows:—

Your honour, I had no idea that the accused would give any reply. As for myself I am of opinion that they should not, therefore I had neither heard nor cared to read any deposition or evidence on the prosecution side. There was no unanimity of opinion among the accused and only two days back it was settled that they should enter reply but as for myself. I have decided not to deal with any evidence appearing against me personally. I will treat the case as a a whole and deal with its general aspects. The learned Counsel for prosecution has remarked that Indian law is notoriously favourable to accused, and that the accused had made false charges against high officers. I will presently prove that these charges are true. The fight between the prosecution and accused was an unequal fight. The prosecution is given a barrister who is given substantial fees everyday and have behind them all the brute force. Whereas the accused are labouring under all disadvantages. They have no access to books, are imprisoned and undefended. They have no jury to try them. In addition to they have no tribunal which can appreciate the language and sentiment of the witnesses and the accused. These are elementary rights which every citizen of every civilized country can claim but are denied to Indians in their own country. In face of all this the learned counsel for prosecution says the Indian law is notoriously in favour of accused. In short this was a fight between a giant and a dog. The accused did everything in their power to obtain a fair trial at the hands of independent commission but without success. Thus they settled not to take any part in the proceedings. I hesitate to say more for fear of contempt of Court. The facilities about which Counsel speaks are mere tinsels without substance. The prosecution have failed in their duty in not producing before Court all the persons as witnesses who had any knowledge of the transaction. They have taken advantage of their superior position and were allowed to make irrelevant remarks about matters which are not on the record and cannot become evidence. They are mischievous in so far as they have taken advantage of incriminating remarks of the accused which they so honestly and nobly made but have failed on their part to show equal honesty and nobility. It is a doctrine of law that when an accused makes an incriminating statement he ought to be believed and his statement should be treated as evidence. Even these statements were not admitted by the Court to go on the record as they were given. The Court insisted to take that part only it considered material but had to be compelled to take them as given by citing authorities. This gives a clear indication as regards the fairness of the trial much made of by the prosecution.

Mr. Kemp: 'I never objected to the statement.'

Mr. Mudwedkar: You have even suggested that some part of it should be expunged.

Mr. Kemp: "I referred only to the portion reflecting on the Court. Counsel says that the riot is not an afterthought and in support of this he relies on the chit written by the constable—the written complaint given and the telephone message. He asks can these be false? I say they can be manufactured any time since they are written by persons interested. He has not proved that they cannot be written afterwards, therefore these have no value in the eye of law.

SITUATION BEFORE SHOOTING.

Now let me review the general situation at Dharwar prior to the alleged riot. Hartal was observed on the 1st of July as the two volunteers were convicted that day. There is nothing uncommon in this as it is usual in the whole of India to do so at such occasions. People were persuaded to close their shops by peaceful means. There is nothing on record to prove that force was used. This is perfectly lawful. It should be noted that none of the persons accused for taking part in unlawful assembly took part in this. The car of the D. S. P. is alleged to be slowed but none of the accused was seen there. So also it is said that a large crowd accompanied the prisoners to the jail but none of the accused is alleged to be present or seen in either of the places. All those events took place in broad daylight but it is to be noted none of the accused is either seen or identified and is discovered for the first time every one when darkness comes on. It is also to be remembered these constables in private dress were mixed up with the crowd as could be seen from the fact that a constable in private dress is wounded with a buck shot. These police constables must have been responsible for the mischief. This fact also proves with what haste the drama was enacted or else the Police would have taken care to see that the police in private dress had separated themselves from the crowd before opening fire. This shows how the man who did not know his duty was panic stricken. The prosecution wants us to believe everything the notorious man Shivalinga says as Gospel truth. Now let us look to the definition of volunteer as given by this man. He says that man is a volunteer who beats and robs persons who wants to drink liquor. Picketing began in the month of April and was carried on by peaceful means successfully. Mr. Painter, the District Magistrate, visited the liquor shop and asked his chaprasi to drink. The Chaprasi refused on account of the fear of the Panchayat of his caste. Imagine what humiliation this, Collector must have felt when he found his Chaprasi honouring the Panchayat more than this Saheb. If the volunteers were engaged in beating or robbing persons it could not have been allowed to go on even for a single day as it is so near the police station, and they are not able to show even a single case of this nature. This is the basest charge hurled against the noble Sons of India. Now in the charge sheet we are charged for not having the object of killing Shivalinga who had become obnoxious. This is rather strange. The person who would really be obnoxious is the Magistrate who convicted the two volunteers and not the Sub-Inspector. This Magistrate was given a guard only upto 6 o'clock. This is superfluous as the police officer is so near to the Magistrate's Court. If at all any guard was necessary it was after 6 but it is not given after 6. So it is clear that no danger to the safety of the man who ought to have been really obnoxious is felt that day. That Shivalinga had become obnoxious is an afterthought. The prosecution alleges that the riot took place at 6.30. This is incorrect even according to their own evidence. The prosecution say that telephone message was delivered simultaneously with the riot but the man receiving the message says he received it at 7-30 Chavan Gowda, Sanitary Inspector says he left the meeting at 7-30 when he heard the whistles at the time the riot took place. Mudwedkar pointed out some more statements and referred to the statement of accused Kamalapur who said he heard the whistles when lecturing and it must be past 7-15. So the story given by the accused was likely to be more correct than that of the prosecution. Mudwedkar suggested that time given in the 1st information report was 5.30.

Objection to refer to to this document was taken by the Court. Mudwedkar said the Court should require the prosecution to produce this document or itself call for it. He pointed out that such document can be taken on the record at any stage of the proceedings. The Court said if the document is brought on the record the prosecution would get a right to reply. Mr. Mudwedkar objected he said it was the duty of the prosecution to produce every bit of evidence and if they failed they must thank themselves. They could not withhold such an important document from the Court since it formed the basis of the whole case. The Court asked Mr. Mudwedkar to put in an application with reasons and an application was put in. Counsel says that the statements of the accused are inconsistent but I maintain they are not inconsistent but corroborate each other and this remark of the Counsel deserves no reply sonce no instances are given. Mere shouts of the crowd are insufficient to prove the intension of the accusew. According to the prosecution itself, they did not intend to do any mischief until dark. It has to be borne in mind that it is neither alleged nor proved that any member of the unlawful assembly had any Lathi or other weapon, nor any preparation such as stone collecting, etc., is proved. We have been charged under 145, 436, 332, 307, 147 and 457. I will first deal with 307—attempt to murder.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

So far there are only three cases reported under this section. One is a Bombay case and the two others are from Allaha-

(Continued on page 8.)

GREECE APPROACHING KEMALISTS

FINDING WAY TOWARDS PEACE

KEMAL PESHA DECLINES COMMUNICATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Oct. 1.

The "Daily News" learns, on a high authority, that Greece is approaching the Kemalists with a view to finding a way towards peace. It is expected that King Constantine will confer with foreign diplomatists, as Kemal Pasha has hitherto declined to deal direct with the Greek representatives. The serious position of Greece is reflected by the financial situation which is going from bad to worse.

GERMAN NATIONALISTS MANOEUVRES

CHANCELLOR'S APPEAL TO GERMANN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 2.

Berlin.—In Reichstag the Chancellor severely trounced the German Nationalists declaring that their manoeuvres were not conducive to the country's welfare in the present crisis. Their aloofness was detrimental to Germany's foreign policy. Reactionary plottings were even more serious than had been feared. The secret organisations had been discovered stretching from Baden to Upper Silesia and they aimed at the overthrow of the constitution. The Organisation headquarters of which are apparently known had recently endeavoured to accomplish another Kapp insurrection. The Chancellor declined to give further details as the problem was under investigation. He appealed to the Germans to protect the Republic from downfall.

GERMANY ADOPTS PEACE TREATY WITH U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 2.

Berlin.—Reichstag adopted the Peace Treaty with the United States the Communists voted against adoption.

VICTIMS OF R 38 DISASTER

MEMORIAL FUND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 2.

The Council of the Royal Aeronautical Society has decided to establish a Memorial Fund commemorating the victims of the R. 38 disaster and propose to invest the capital, the income of which shall be devoted to the encouragement of the investigation of the problems connected with airships.

PRAYER FOR THE UNKNOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 2.

Wahinwton.—President Hardinp has issued a proclamation, urging the people to offer a silent prayer of two minutes at noon on Armistice Day, when the Unknown American Soldier, who was exhumed and brought over from France, will be interred at Arlington in the National Cemetery.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES BILL.

IN OPERATION FROM OCT. 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 3.

The Safeguarding of Industries Act comes into operation to-day. The Immediate effect is to impose upon certain imported goods, the manufacture of which is regarded as key industry, a duty equal to a third of their value. The new duty will apply to six thousand articles within the scope of nine key industries.

MR. HUGHES ON DISARMAMENT

"NO HOPE TILL PACIFIC QUESTION IS SETTLED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 2.

Melbourne.—Mr. Hughes, recapitulating the events of the Imperial Conference, and referring to the Pacific Conference, emphasised that Australia was a Pacific power, and her destiny lay in the Pacific, the problem of which, as far as Australia was concerned was the problem of Japan, which must expand. The talk of disarmament was idle unless the causes of armaments were removed. It was impossible to discuss disarmament without raising the principal phases of the Pacific question. Frankly, he saw no hope of disarmament until the Pacific should be settled. As regards the Imperial defence Mr. Hughes said whatever was decided Australia must have naval defence adequate to her safety. Peace of the Pacific meant the peace of the Empire.

REFUSED TO PAY TAXES.

PEOPLE OF CONTAI SUB-DIVISION

PROPERTY ATTACHED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The people of the Contai sub-division refused to pay taxes under the Bengal Village Self-government Act which was introduced in two out of nine thanas in that sub-division early this year. At the outset People objected to the creation of the Union Boards and the appointment of office bearers. Several cases were instituted and some people convicted. When the tax was imposed they refused in a body to pay it. A Midnapore correspondent says that the authorities appointed Tahsildars to realise dues in case of defaulting taxpayers and during the last 7 days they have attached property of about 1,000 people in the sub-div. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Minister in charge of local self-government.

UNEMPLOYED DISCONTENT

ATTACKING THE POLICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 2.

A large number of the unemployed at Leicester, armed with batons and missiles, marched to the Police Station ostensibly to demand the release of the arrested leaders. While the crowd was preparing to rush on the station, the police suddenly dashed out of the building and charged the mob. Violent rioting followed, twelve persons being injured. There were twelve arrests.

U. S. TROOPS SITUATION

DISTRICT SIGNS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Oct. 2.

Washington.—The Federal Reserve Board's monthly review reports a decided improvement in the credit situation, while an improvement might well be expected in the wholesale and retail trades. The advance in steel which was first noted in August, has been well sustained, but there has been less activity in silk. The upward trend of prices continues. The month has been period of distinct encouragement and promises better conditions for autumn and winter.

A TRIBAL RISING ON SOUTH OF DARFUR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 2.

Khartoum.—The fanatic Abdullah el Soghayer collected a following, and attacked Miala, South of Darfur, on September 26th. The mounted infantry and police repulsed the attack in which the tribesmen lost heavily, Abdullah being reported killed. Monsill of the Sudan Civil Service, Captain H. Chown R.A.V.C. (attacked to the Sudan Government), and three civil employees were killed. The rising is purely local and of no political significance, while the situation is now well in hand.

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 2.

The members of the British Bankers' Association have passed a resolution approving the "Hague Rules, 1921" relating to the carriage of goods by sea arranged by the Conference of the International Law Association. They also decided that it was desirable to bring into effect the resolution passed by the Law Association recognising "received for shipment" bills of landing as a necessity of commerce.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. De Valera has accepted the invitation to the conference.

New York.—The State Transit Commission, appointed to investigate the tangled finances of New York City tramways, and elevated and underground railways, recommend the municipal ownership.

Revenue during the three months ended September 30th amounted to 252 millions sterling compared with 304 in corresponding period last year. Revenue during six months ended September 30th was 456 millions compared with 619 millions.

Messrs. Pearsons state that contract for harbour at Haifa has not yet been accepted.

The Peninsular and Oriental liner s. s. Mantua, London for Sydney, collided with a Norwegian ketch at three in the morning off the Isle of Wight. The ketch was cut in two. Her crew were rescued and taken on board the s. s. Mantua which proceeded undamaged.

The liner Moldavia has been launched at Birkenhead for the Peninsular and Oriental's Australian service.

Paris.—The Printemps building has been entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated to amount to eighty million francs.

Osaka.—Hundreds of houses have been destroyed and ships wrecked by terrific typhoon which swept over Western Honshiu-hondo. It has caused landslides and floods and resulted in the cutting of the communications.

Heavy casualties are feared.

"GREATER THAN BUDDHA."

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

HIS MESSAGE TO THE NATION

"BE TRUE AND BREAK YOUR SHACKLES"

JAYANTI CELEBRATION AT MARWARI VIDYALAYA

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday at 6-30 p.m. to celebrate the jayanti of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. M. R. Jaykar, presided on [illegible] session.

The hall was packed to its utmost capacity long before the scheduled hour and as there was no accommodation for those standing hundreds, Mr. [illegible] meeting in the compound where Messrs. Pandit Sathe had to arrange an overflow [illegible] Kaushik, Piroz, Haichare, Rahim and Dr. [illegible] addressed the audience.

MR. DADY BURJORE.

Mr. Sorabji N. Dadyburjor, who was the first speaker, gave compliment to Guzerat for producing the greatest of the great leader of India. He said it was a matter of pride for them that they too belonged to Gujerat and so were virtually Gujeratis. Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's success in life he said it was due to his transparent honesty and selfless devotion to the motherland. He had confined his activities not for the country he was born but for the whole of India Finally, he wished Mahatmaji a long tenure of life, and robust health for the service of the country.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was given a great ovation on rising, said that it was her great privilege to be intimately associated with Mahatma Gandhi in his noble work for the country, and from her personal experience she could say that his life was love made divine and that their aspirations, dreams and hopes were focussed in his personality. Her association with Mahatmaji began when he had earned only a local fame in South Africa and still stall to be tried, tested and accepted as a great man by a critical nation. She saw him in England sitting in his dingy room looking as if just released from a prison, eating horrible washed tomatoes in a wooden bowl and a dirty tin besides him. Looking upon her, he said "It must be so," and she replied "yes, it must be so." And from that time she became his devoted disciple. Soon after that the Indian community in London gave him an address of welcome and it was her great pride and privilege to speak on behalf of the Indian community in London to that great man of South Africa as the embodiment of the Indian nation. Soon after that, war broke out and in spite of the opposition of the Indian community, to show his whole-hearted devotion to the British Empire he raised an Ambulance Corps and there again it was her pleasure to be associated with him. Even since then, she said, it had been her proud privilege to serve under his banner, always standing closely as his disciple, follower and friend. And in the holiest of holy of her heart very few images were permitted to dwell.

Continuing she said that to-day Mahatma Gandhi stands on the pinnacle of fame. Some evil forces were trying to tear him from that pedestal and trumple him under dust, but no man, or no nation, however strong could pull him down from that pedestal of fame, love and adoration, though they might succeed in slaying his frail body. There was a bazar rumour that he was to be arrested and imprisoned, and if that be so, she said, it would be their duty to rise in his place and fulfil the great dream of his life—the dream of Indian liberty.

HIS MESSAGE.

She then gave Mahatma Gandhi's message as her follower, saying:—

"Be true and break your Shackles, be noble and pardon your enemies, be great and teach the world."

Proceeding she said in time to come, we and our children's children would make pilgrimages to Sabarmati where he first dreamed the dream of Indian freedom. Her daughter had written to her that among the greatest souls in India there were two, Gautam, Budha and Mahatama Gandhi and the latter was greater than the former For Budha dreamt the dream of the liberation of Asia whereas Mahatma Gandhi dreamt the dream of the liberation of humanity. Who shall, therefore, say that Mahatma Gandhi is not greater than Gautam Budha?"—In these words she concluded her address amidst great applause.

Mr. K. F. Nariwan in the course of his speech said:—What Napoleon was to France, what Washington was to America, what Zaghlul Pasha is to Egypt, what Kemal Pasha is to Turks, and even what De Valera is to Ireland, even greater than some of these, Mahatma Gandhi is to India. We do not believe there has been another instance in the history of the world, when the greatest and the most powerful man in the country is the poorest and the humblest and the meekest of its citizens. Hitherto all over the world, greatness was always associated with outward pomp and show of wealth, power, grandeur and dignity. The world believed and we also believed with the world, that a great man must be possessed of vast fortune, must live in great style, and move about in cars. If a few years ago, our great Leaders had attempted to appear in public in plain attire composed of a dhoti, a shirt and a cap, he would perhaps have been ridiculed and laughed out, and I am sure, he would never have had an admission into the temple of the tin-gods of Simla.

The difference between the grand Royal Reception to a Prince and a Potentate and the humble, crude reception to Mahatmaji, proceeded the speaker, is this, that in the former function, a majority of the distinguished gathering only attend to a stern call of duty, even as they attend to their daily vocations in schools or offices.

But how different all this from the spontaneous reception accorded to the Mahatma from place to place, and even in the most [illegible] of the way nook and corner of the land [illegible] Government Gazettes or circulars, no [illegible] calling upon officials to answer [illegible] particular dress, no mandates [illegible] display. It is only a military or naval [illegible] that Mahatmaji is announced in the morning [illegible] that same to arrive at a particular [illegible] arrival, thousands and thousands, not in cars or [illegible] gharies, but all on foot, coming from [illegible] villages and places to make his Darshan, sometimes even at unearthly hours at night. I must frankly admit that since Mahatmaji has commenced touring, my knowledge of the geographical places of India has considerably increased, we read of places never heard before, never ever taught to us in schools. That is the difference between the real, warm, affectionate, and spontaneous reception and a mere got-up, artificial display to serve as a blind to the jaundiced eyes.

MR. M. R. JAYKER.

After some recitations and a speech in Guzerathi was gone through by Mr. Kanshik who kept the audience lively by his wilty human, the chairman wound up the proceeding by saying.

I do not know what to admire most in Mahatama Gandhi complex character, whether his humility of spirit, his clearness of vision, his moderation of temper, his height of spirituality, or the absolute purity and truthfulness of his daily life. I wish to put before you, this evening, one of his noblest attainments, namely, that he has, by a course of incessant daily discipline, trained to regard himself as the embodiment of the nation's honour and self-respect. The Hindu philosophy and I believe this is a common message of all cultures—regards it as the end of all spiritual evolution so to enlarge the orbit of our sympathies and fellow feeling, as to be able to keenly feel the misery and suffering, the insults and dishonours of the lowliest of the lowly amongst our fellow creatures, as if they were our own personal experiences. I could watch this process daily going on in Mahatama Gandhi's mind while working with him in the Punjab. A less spiritual leader would have forgotten after a time these national insults. Another might have made them an occasion for excessive personal resentment, often showing itself in the form of bitter hatred or abuse of the men concerned. But Mahatma Gandhi, with his characteristic spirituality, made it an occasion for stiffening and purifying the national temper. He quickly realised that the strong resentment which the country had been feeling over the disgraceful catastrophe, if left to fester, would cause undisciplined outbreaks throughout the Country, and he therefore, with a boldness peculiarly his own, conceived the idea of harnessing this torrent of resentment-harnessing it in the sense of restraining it, letting it run in definite and well marked channels of service and sacrifice, and having the impulse generated by it permanently fixed in the influences of our national life. Being himself quickly responsive to national wrongs, with his wide sympathy and trained imagination he was singularly fitted to start this movement. His teachings are based upon the sentiment, often lost sight of in these days by many Indians as well as Europeans, that, in the evolution of nations, as of individuals, a stage is reached when their humiliation is complete and patriotism has to take the form a temporary one, it may be, of sullen and resentful isolation. It is a necessary stage to enable the people to realize, in their proud and introspective isolation, the dignity and mission of their own existence, and also make their arrogant Rulers realize the same. Whether Swaraj comes at the end of the stipulated period I do not know—nay I do not care. Personally I shall be quite satisfied if this movement can teach the high-placed British officials that India has a sterner side to her seemingly mild temper and she can feel resent and avenge a wrong, in the quiet and dignified manner suited to her ancient lineage and culture.

It is said that Mahatma Gandhi's movement is spreading racial hatred. May I be permitted to ask, who made the racial hatred first? Was it Gandhi or the unrepentant perpetrators of the Rowlatt Act tragedy? Was it not the Anglo-Indian officials who, in the arrogance of their power in the Council, descended to offer insults to the chosen leaders of the people like Madan Mohan Malaviya, and, heedless of their united and beseeching warnings, drove the country into an angry agitation.

(Continued on next page.)

DHARWAR FIRING.

(Continued from page 7.)

bad. In Bombay case, a man with a loaded rifle tried to kill another person but the bullet did not go off. It was held, he was not guilty under 307, but was convicted under 511. In Allahabad, a man with intention to kill made a wound on the neck of another with an axe, held he was guilty neither under 307 nor 511, but was convicted for causing hurt. In this case, it has not been proved, that the crowd carried any lathi or missiles sufficient to cause death. Now let us see, of what kind was this stone throwing. The prosecution allege that over 3,000 persons were constantly throwing stones and the shower produced such a noise that it could be heard over a distance of 600 yards by one witness. If all this were true, it would not have failed to produce a corresponding number of injuries. I say not one out of 110 police constables would have returned alive, if this were a fact. The police say that from the shop they went each time for safety to the cross-roads. What safety can they find there, where it is quite open and so near the shop? None even according to the prosecution itself all the injuries caused by the shower of stones are only 12. Out of these 12 according to the evidence of the Doctor, 6 are not at all hurt. Out of the six only one is seriously injured. This man is the police in private dress and is injured by a bullet shot by the police themselves. Shivalinga is said to have a slight abrasion and a small clot of blood but if you look up to the Panchnama, you will find that he is described to have a big would with blood oozing out which soiled his dress. You see the doctor has made no note of this although he is extra careful to note the time when the patients went to him. It is not usual to mention the time when patients go to the doctor, only the date is mentioned. If it had been a fact that his dress was soiled with blood, it would have been attached and produced before the court. As regards the remaining four, the doctor says, they had a small swellings of the size of a small beetle-nut and these persons were treated for one day only and with iodine. This is all the result of the heavy shower of stones by a crowd of 3,000. So I submit, this was not sufficient to cause anybody's death. As reagrds the shouts, I do not know whether they can cause anybody's death; so the charge under 307 falls to the ground. The date of the medical certificate is changed. The counsal says, the doctor ought to have been cross-examined to ascertain the truth, but I say there is not a single man in Dharwar even of the position of District Magistrate or District Judge who can have courage to tell the truth. Such are the times then what of a petty official of the position of Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Thus he was not cross-examined. So this is all a force. Therefore it must be believed in the face of hundreds of witnesses before the court that this is only a drama, shamelessly acted by authorities. I have already described in my statement how a man taken to be dead by authorities feigned unconsciousness and began sneezing when amonia was applied to his nose.

HOUSE BREAKING

Now I came to house-breaking.—This offence requires as its engradients, a criminal tresspass done in a particular manner. Since the prosecusion have withdrawn the charge for dacoity, I do not deal with theft. Here the counsel interposed. On this Mr. Mudmedkar said although the charge was not withdrawn, he was prepared to meet it. I say, theft is not proved. The counsel again said there were other articles than money which could be stolen. Mr. Mudmedkar replied then too they would have been mentioned in the Panchnama. Mr. Karaka in his deposition says that he measured the liquor that was short was worth Rs. 60. Had this been a fact, it would have been mentioned in the Panchnama. So there was no theft. Now let us see whether there was any criminal tresspass. The very definition of trespass requires one to go on the property in the possession of another. Now firstly this shop was not in the possession of any body since according to the prosecution itself no one entered it until there was any human being in the shop. Secondly even according to the prosecution, the fire is alleged to be applied by Abdul Rahman while standing in the gutter a public place So also the glasses, clook, doors, alleged to have been broken by throwing stones not public road. So I submit, no body entered into or upon properly of another hence no criminal tresspass.

This section applies when a building or part of it is destroyed by fire. I submit that the *Tatti* was not a building or a part of it. I may point out it was not even attached to it. It was sufficiently away from the building so 436 does not apply.

Mischief by Fire.—I submit the Tatti was not at all burnt. If you have a look at the Tatti (Tatti shown to court and assessors) you will find on one side, it is sweared with cow-dung. This must be the outerside. It has a hole 4 ins. by 5 ins. quite in the center and the ends are a bit damaged. The inner side of the Tatti has marks of smoke caused by Kerosin. The prosecution says that it was set on fire when it stood in its natural condition and fire was applied from without. If this were true, how can you account for the marks of smoke on the inner side? Besides it is alleged that it was set on fire by persons standing in the gutter. I submit it is quite impossible to set fire just in the middle of the Tatti on account of the great height. So I submit that the true version is that fire was applied after spreading it on ground. Mr. Painter has deposed that rags dipped in Kerosin were smoldering on the ground when he went there. Now a blaze must have been made by the police with the help of those rags and people must have mistaken it for the fire of the Tatti. There were armed police before the Tatti and can it be possible for the people to sit it on fire for three times. The prosecution allege that the fire was extinguished by beating with sticks. Is there any sign of the beating? You see the *Tatti* is quite intact. Mr. Kemp said the whole of the *Tatti* was not produced before the court. Mr. Medwedkar replied that it was not produced because it was quite intact or else it would certainly have been produced. There is nothing on the record to show that either the shop or any part thereof was burnt. So this section also is in applicable. It must be observed that these pieces of rags dipped in Kerosin are not mentioned in Panchnama. No arrests are made on the spot although there were armed police. Mr. Medwedkar wanted to refer to Mr. Sabnis's statement but was not allowed by court. Mr. Medwedkar said although it was not evidence, court can consider and act upon it. Since there were many things which though not evidence according to Evidence Act were still materials upon which the court can act. He said he would permit out authorities to this effect but the court told him that he was only wasting time as it would not be considered although read.

ALLEGED RIOTING.

Now I come to 145, 152, 332. The same offence in various stages is included in 332. Now let us examine whether there was any riot at all. The crowd consisted of boys who went there to see the fun. Besides as armed police were posted there that day only which was unusual people collected to see what it was about. The whistle of police also must have attracted some more persons. So the crowd was composed of sight-seers who had no intention to cause riot. The 100 witnesses beore the court were in the crowd. They admit they were commanded to disperse but did not disperse. Then do they not become offender on their own admission? Why are they not arrested? Their evidence is to be taken with caution. They occupy the same position as the accused. So it is to be treated as statements of accomplices. These persons in order to avoid arrest must depose as the police want them to depose, as their presence in the crowd offers a convenient handle to the police. So their evidence is no evidence at all. It should also be noted that these witnesses do not take the name of the 40 persons that are wounded. The wounded must be taking an active part but they are not arrested and are not seen by witnesses and are not even examined before this court. How could the prosecution keep them away from the court? The prosecution says as these persons did not take the names of the accused, they were not produced. That was no business of the prosecution. It was the clear duty of prosecution to produce before court every man who had any knowledge of the transaction. It is not the duty of the prosecution to secure conviction but they must help the court to arrive at the truth. If these were produced, the court could have understood how many were wounded, how they were wounded, on what part of their bodies they received the wounds, what was the nature of the wounds, what was their age and etc. From this evidence the court could have understood whether there was any riot, whether the fire was justified or wanton, whether the fire was justified or wanton but these important witnesses are suppressed. In my opinion the court has no jurisdiction to decide upon the question, whether the firing was justified. The accused were over ruled when they referred to that point.

So the court cannot deal with that point although the prosecution has been allowed to deal with it in the argument. The prosecution say there was warning given but of what kind was it? All witnesses say that Shivlingappa said: "You disperse or you will be fired upon" and before the witnesses could go 5 or 6 paces, they were fired upon. This is a mere threat and not a warning. The provision in the Police Act Section 28 requires the Police officer to explain to the public that buck shots or bullets will be used and firing will be effective. He must allow sufficient time for people to disperse but nothing of the kind was done. So you will see no warning within the meaning of Section 28 was given. It was a mere threat and the panic stricken officer who did not know his duty has fired in all hurry so I submit, in fact no warning being given, then was no riot.

INVESTIGATION.

"Now I will come to investigation". All the care and anxiety is taken to show that investigation was carried on by an independant officer. It is not possible to have an independant investigation when officers of the rank of District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police are involved and are on the spot and not transferred. Apparently De Silva is the investigating officer but I submit he is only a investigation dummy a makeshift, this man is recently transferred to this district and knows nothing of the local conditions. We are asked to believe that investigation was, handed over to him on 1st July at 9 p.m. but there is nothing to prove this. Mr. Mudwedkar asked the court to compare the complaint to the first information report but the court declined on the ground that the latter document was not in the record. Mudwedkar suggested that in the interest of justice the court had power to get it on the record at any time. The court declined.

HOW ARRESTS WERE MADE.

The A. S. P. says he went in town with Armed Police to arrest persons required to be arrested by the D. S. P. Shivalinga's name was omitted although he was present. 54 witnesses are examined by the police before the 3rd and warrants state offences under 147,109, 395, 436. From this it is clear that police wanted to arrest accused not as principal offenders but as instigators only. On the 9th arrests are made under the very sections. Even on the day of bail application, i.e., 13th July the same sections stand against all the accused. These are signed by an experienced Magistrate Mr. Kalolgi who is nearing retirement and the D. S. P. who was assisting him could not commit any mistake as he too has magisterial experience as he was a Magistrate before becoming a D. S. P.. If we were on the scene as a matter of fact, the warrants would have been under 114 and not under 109. So the prosecution story is not reliable. In support of this I refer to the Government communique of 2nd July. The court objects to this on the ground that it is not on the record.

Mr. Mudwedkar cites authorities from Amir Ali's Evidence Act to show that a Judge can take judicial notice of the Government Gazette of Bombay. The court declines. Mr. Mudwedkar suggested, the communique was consistent with the theory in the original warrants.

Continuing Mr. Mudwedkar said:—

There are five panchnamas in this case altogether. But they are inconsistent with each other. One of them refers to both the liquor and toddy shops and says that both the doors of both the shops are broken and lying down on the ground. There is no reference to any door missing on the 1st July. It is made when the District Magistrate and D. S. P. were present at the place. Next day another Panchnama is made and says the door of toddy shop is missing. But the first says, the door is broken and falling on the ground. We have that door in this court which is quite in tact without any sign of damage. Now as regards the shutter of liquor shop door, Panchnama speaks of both shutters as broken but (points out the door and shutters to the court and assessors) here we find only one shutter is broken, the other is quite intact. This door is said to have been fastened from inside with a country latch or chain and is said to have been broken open by throwing heavy stones against it. Now the door is of such a material and so thin that these heavy stones are not necessary to break it, a single kick is sufficient to break it and secondly it is impossible to throw these heavy stones from a distance. Further it is said, the door was forced open. If you look up to the country chain which is said to have been fastened from inside, you will see it is quite intact. It is impossible for the door to open so long as it is attached to the frame. If you look up the two shutters has three hinges by which it is attacked to the frame. If you look up to the hinges, you will find there is not the least damage. If it were a fact as alleged at least some fragments of the frame to which the hinges were attached would have stuck to the always when they were forcibly removed. The hinges present an appearance as though the screws were leisurrly removed with the help of a screw-driver. Stones are said to have been showered in this door. Please note, there is not a single mark of stone on the panels. So also look up to the sign board (points out the sign board). If the 3 different parts are joined, you will see it is perfect. There are no signs or marks of stones. All the letters are undamaged and this presents an appearance of being broken by hammer. Now as regards the clock (points out the clock), the Panchnama says merely that it in broken without giving the details as to where it is broken, etc. Pendulum was said to be missing in the lower court but we find it here in this court. Where did it come from? It does not mention the gunny-bag pieces but they are produced before the court. It does not state how many stones were falling. Mr. Painter deposes there were only three or four baskets but we find in this court four or five bags of stones produced. He does not mention how much liquor was lost but Karaka deposes that he took measurements then only and if this were a fact, how it is not mentioned in the Panchnama. Mr. Painter in his deposition says he does not remember to have seen big stones. If there were these big stones which are alleged to have been thrown against the door, they must naturally lie before the door and the District Magistrate can not fail to notice them.

EXHIBITS TAMPERED WITH.

So all the exhibits before the court are tampered with. Buildings, walls, and casks are alleged to be struck with stones. One cask is alleged to be smashed to pieces but no mention of it in the Panchnama. The prosecution is careful even to collect the pieces of glass and produce them but they have not produced this cask. The shop is said to be repaired but why this hurry? Why was it not brought to the notice of the court? Now let us see how many persons in the vicinity are examined by the police. Nine are examined before the 5th of July and only three of these are produced before this court and all these three are licensees of public vehicles, two for Dhamanis and one for Ekka. You can see that these licensees are under police influence. The other six are not produced. The prosecution has suppressed them.

It is a well known principle of law that the business of prosecution is not to secure conviction of the accused but to help the court to arrive at the truth. Mr. Mudwedkar cites authorities to show that prosecution is not free to choose how much evidence to be produced before the court. They must produce all available evidence and if they do not produce, the court must draw an adverse inference on them. On the contrary there was no obligation on the accused except to himself. (cites authorities in support). In face of these authorities, prosecution wants the court to draw adverse inference to the accused on the ground that they did not adduce any evidence or cross-examine prosecution witnesses. I may point out to the court that there have been cases where the court has relied on the statement of the accused alone in the face of deposition of a person of the position of Deputy Collector and acquitted the accused. In one case the accused was convicted by the lower court but acquitted by the District Court merely on the statement of the accused. These are, cases from Guntur and Bhusaval. Although these are facts, the prosecution wants the court to draw an adverse inference.

SUPPRESSING INDEPENDENT WITNESS.

The only independent witness in the prosecution side is Mr. Sabnis. But the prosecution have suppressed him.

Court "The prosecution have not suppressed."

Mudwedkar: "He tells a different story from the other witnesses of the prosecution. He says that the Police were irritating the people by throwing toddy at them, but he is not examined before this Court. So you see it amounts to suppressing the only independent witness.

Mr. Mudwadkar wanted to refer to Mr. Sabnis's evidence before the Congress Commission as part of his own statement. The Court objects on the ground that it is not on the record.

Mr. Mudwedkar: "I want to show how it would be material if brought on the record. I am not going to quote his words or any passage from his statement. His statement contradicts the story of the prosecution.

The Court asked Mr. Mudwedkar not to refer to Mr. Sabnis in Court.

Mr. Mudwedkar: "I want to show reasons why I must refer to Mr. Sabnis.'

Court "I will not take down the reasons."

Mr. Mudwedkar: You will at least make a note of it."

Court: "I am not going to make a note gon on."

The prosecution have not referred to Panchnamas in argument. The prosecution says that the officers were very kind to the wounded people. They treated them very mercifully.

WHOM TO BELIEVE.

New let us examine how far this is true. Mr. Painter admits in his deposition that the wounded were lying in the streets without being sent to the hospital for over one hour. He says, he asked the man with a Gandhi cap to bring a Tanga to carry the wounded and that no Tonga was brought. Are we to believe that a man of the position of a District Magistrate or D. S. P.'s cannot get a Tanga or Dhamni for over one hour in the whole of Dharwar when we daily see even an insignificant constable forcibly asking the Tonga walla to drive him wherever he wants and even without paying hire! Why should he have asked this man at all, when he had 110 constables on the scene? He says he looked to the wounded and the dead. But he did not know that there was a man dying in the gutter until Dr. Kirloskar pointed out. What arrangements did he make to carry him to the Hospital? Although they had the motor of the D. S. P., it was not given to carry the wounded to the hospital. The hospital being so near, in about five minutes, it would have taken about five or six wounded to the hospital at a time. Did he try to get the Dhamni which is so close to the police station? The Dhamniwala has deposed that he was there only. Did any of these merciful divines go to the hospital to enquire after the distressed? Not one of them had the grace; it was the Brahmin lad with Gandhi cap on that went to the hospital to look up to these people. It is an insult to the Court that the prosecution offers such a story. From this you can see what value these callous officials attach to Indian lives. They are said to be the servants of the King and some of them draw salaries upto Rs. 2,500. Although prosecution knew that there were a number of persons who had deposed before the Congress Commission and the prosecution knew their names since a Sub-Inspector was daily attending the sittings and taking down notes why even the prosecutor Mr. Hulkoti attended it one day. Even the Court has admitted that it received letters from various persons stating that they would like to give evidence. Still the prosecution had not the fairness to summon them to examine them. With all this the prosecution wants the Court to draw adverse inference as they did not adduce evidence or cross examine prosecution witnesses.

LINGAYAT WITNESSES.

They have clearly failed in their duty and adverse inference is to be drawn against them, as they have not produced all evidence before the Court. Now I want to expose Mr. Hulkoty's jugglery about Lingayat witnesses. He says Lingayats do not form the majority as they are only 32 out of 99. Now let us examine this question. There are 99 prosecution witnesses. Twenty-three do not identify anybody, so we have 76. But of these 7 were not at the place after 6-30, the time of the riot. So we have 69. Out of these 18 are constables, so we have 52. Out of these 6 are servants and liquor shop contractors. So we have 46. Out of these 42 are Lingayats and only 14 from all the other castes. Now the population of Dharwar is 33,000, consisting of 7,000 Brahmins, 7,000 Lingayats and 19,000 other communities. From this can you not see that Lingayats form the majority of witnesses? They take the names of Brahmins only excepting a few Mohamedans and two Mahrattas. This is due to the feud between Lingayats and Brahmins on account of Municipal politics. This is all I have to say. I wish to add a few remarks before I conclude. I am not to be misundertood. I have no grudge against Lingayats as a class. I have several Lingapats friends. I know several good people amongst them who feel miserable at this. I can recognize the fact that some are indifferent and some have become witnesses due to the police zulum. I do not consider they are incorrigible. I have hopes about them and I am ready to suffer any lot that may come to me to promote the interest of my country.

(Continued from Cilumn 6.-

used against them, the success of the policy of Non-Co-operation which has gone side by side with the physical struggle is most notable. Absolute refusal to cooperate with the British Government and its institutions in any respect whatever has resulted in a complete paralysis of the administration and the transfer of real authority to Sinn Fein institutions. It is the Sinn Fein, not the British, courts which command respect and authority, Sinn Fein preserve law and order, not the Government police, and, wherever one goes, even among those who have not sympathised actively with Sinn Fein, or the few who have actually been opposed to its use of force, one is told that Sinn Fein justice, Sinn Fein local Government and its methods of administration generally have given complete satisfaction and have proved themselves more adapted and suitable to the needs of the people than those they have replaced. To me this will be always the most wonderful achievement of Sinn Fein, because it has been brought about, I am convinced, not by Sinn Fein's power to resist Britain's might by force of arms, wonderful as that has been, but by the purely moral and spiritual force of a people who have made up their minds to be free from a foreign yoke and the demoralising influence of foreign institutions. The struggle of the little Republican Army against the overwhelming odds they have had to face has, of course, been wonderful. But not so wonderful as the moral struggle and victory which has accompanied it. I shall have more to say on both aspects of the Irish problem on a future occasion.

"GREATER THAN BUDHA."

(Continued from previous page.)

such as India had never witnessed before? Remember therefore that the race prejudice, the race hatred, was not created by Gandhi, it was created by other persons prancing in the Council Hall and the Punjab. Gandhi found India full of a deep-seated and sullen resentment. In his foresight, he directed it against the *system* of Government, and not against the *race* or *individuals* of the governing class. What havoc would have been caused if he had not made this wise deviation of the people's wild fury, it is difficult to imagine. I can, however, say with certainty that in that case India would not have witnessed the miracle of a whole Country remaining quiet even after the tragic incarceration of the Ali Brothers. The true significance of this miracle is that during nine months' time Gandhi has successfully taught the national temper to restrain itself. This is Gandhi's great service to his Mother-land and to the Government that for the moment rules over it.

A wise Government would have made him a friend, realizing his immense popularity and power and the extreme moderation of his demands. But national humiliation still continues to be the order of the day. As the "Bengalee" points out, selfless men like Dr. Suresh Banerjee and Badshah Mian are still handcuffed like common felons, and, as a correspondent of the 'Hindu" points out, arrested Congress leaders are made to travel in a waggon, apparently meant for animals, attached to the Mail train. This persecution has, however, enabled Gandhi to raise the level of public life. He has demanded suffering, misery and sacrifice as the price of a pure and exalted public life. The standards of public life vary with the requirements of each age, and Mahatma Gandhi has rendered a great national service in leading the country to realise that the present demands of public life are extremely inexorable and are associated with suffering and sacrifice. It is an old spiritual doctrine, common to most religious systems that individual perfection is reached by suffering.

Some of the previous speakers compared Gandhi to Buddha. There is great force in that comparison. But I think there is another character in the epics of India which suits him better and that character is a little child, called Dhruva. He was a frail little creature.

Mahatma Gandhi is this frail child, who let us all hope, will succeed, in God's mercy, by his firmness and faith, in putting India firmly on a pedestal from which no malicious hands can draw it down—a pedestal of freedom, to which by its culture and sacrifice India will have entitled itself. This is Mahatmaji's teaching, which we are pledged to follow, inspite of all differences in points of detail. Let us stand by him shoulder to shoulder, seeing in our misery and suffering the shortening of our destined journey towards Swaraj.

CELEBRATION BY GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated on Sunday evening at the Marwari Vidalaya, Mr. M. R. Jayaker presiding. The audience was very large, including many women.

Mr. Khadilker after paying tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, said they had met there to pray God that He might spare Gandhi's life for India for a long time to come. He then exhorted the audience to follow the Mahatma implicitly in all they did.

Aliya Begum Saheba said whatever might happen, Swaraj would be theirs, and they would win it at any cost.

Mr. Yakub Hassaan said India was fortunate in having a leader of the type of Gandhi, and it was their duty to follow him fearlessly.

Maulana Azad Sobhani said this was no time for many words, but action and sacrifice on their part, and would they do it? Only when they were ready to sacrifice, would Swaraj be theirs.

Seth Jamalal Bajaj said it was no great sacrifice on their part to wear Khaddar. It was for the Bombay Presidency to show they were more ready for Satyagraha than other presidencies.

Mrs. Naidu said it was to that great soul, disembodied from thoughts, it was to him, in her name and in their names that she paid tribute and homage not by mere words, but by the consecration of their lives to his great message and by their promise that they would follow him to the uttermost ends of their lives, and thus achieve their liberty.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker said it was impossible to refuse anything to Mahatma Gandhi, however great was the sacrifice. If they went to him they would return from the presence of something divine.

A fuller report will appear in a later issue.

GHANDHI JAYANTI AT LAHORE

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept, 30.

A mammoth gathering of 75,000 people including 10,000 ladies almost all clad in kaddar assemblod this evening on the banks of the river Ravi to witness the bonfire of foreign clothes in celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday.

About 50,000 foreign clothes which had been collected by the Congress volunteers and other Congress and Khilafat workers during the last two months had been piled up in the shape of a small hill on an island in the midst of the river and two Swaraj flags had been flying on two sides of the pile of foreign clothes which could be seen from a distance. At 4-30 in the afternoon a huge procession of men and women all dressed in khaddar started from the city and marched towards the river singing national songs and at about 6 o'clock the riber side was througed with a sea of human heads covered with Gandhi caps. Lala Lajpat Rai who arrived at about quarter past six was received with tremendous ovation and after he had delivered a short speech he with other leaders was taken in a boat to the island in the middle of the river and at about 6-30 p.m. when the sun was setting on the western sky Lala Lajpat Rai lighted the pile of foreign cloths amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Gandhi Ki Jai" and there was a blaze and flames rose into sky and all costly silk sarees and other foreign clothes were reduced to ashes within half an hour.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

To-day, the birth-day of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated in Calcutta and mofussil. In the morning prayers for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi were offered in the Hindu temple and the Mahomedan mosques. In the afternoon three meetings were held where the boycott of foreign clothes was urged. At Halliday Park there was a big bonfire of foreign cloths collected by the Marwaris and the Mahomedans during the last few days.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The Alexandra cinema which opened on Saturday at the junction of Ballasis and Foras Roads (near the Pars' Statue' has on show an interesting film depicting the gaiety and revelry in the city of Gaville (Spain). The visitor is introduced to many side-shows in Spanish life at its best and worst. "The Woman and the Puppet," though not much above commonplace in its conception, is undoubtedly a good picture and is not without its moral. There is also a comic side and theatre-goers are introduced to the intelligentsia among animal creation. The picture deals with the adventures of a Joe Martin—a monkey—in thwarting the designs of some "crooks" and saving for his master his "kid" and his house. The film is not without its thrilling moments and has met with a popular reception.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.-

servative retrenchment on the Frontier, the one good thing that that over-rated statesman did during his term as Viceroy, and urges the occupation of Waziristan up to the Durand line. The scheme, he admits, would involve heavy outlay at the outset, but "eventually would make cheap administration possible." No doubt the Simla gentlemen thought that the moment when "The Times" was in a strongly anti-Curzon humour was a favourable opportunity for enlisting its support in favour of a more complete reversal of his Frontier policy than Lord Chelmsford could be persuaded to adopt. The Northcliffe organ, however, whatever it may think of Lord Curzon's pomposity and bad manners, is not to be drawn by this bait. It expresses frank disagreement with its correspondent and, on the other hand, pays a tribute to Lord Curzon's statesmanship in the matter of frontier policy, and stoutly deprecates the suggestion of adding to the military expenditude of a county which already spends half its revenues—or has them spent for her—on military purposes. I do not feel called upon to discuss the proposals of the Simla correspondent in detail, nor his ingenuous dissertation on Afghan policy. But it is well to utter a word of warning to those who are at the back of this proposal to embark on a forward military policy on the North-West. There will be no support for such a policy from any quarter in this country. The public are sick to death of military enterprises of every description, even those for which somebody else pays, and no Government would dare to endorse such a policy. The Simla Olympians had better put this in their pipes and smoke it. If they attempt any such enterprise, even if they carry the Viceroy with them, they will only meet with disaster.

The Future of Ireland

The Irish situation, as I have already remarked, is in a state of suspense. Sinn Fein resolutely refuses to give way on the question of principle. Lloyd George and his colleagues are equally resolute, on paper, that they will never, never allow Ireland to desert from its allegiance to the British Crown. The general opinion is that a renewal of the conflict is unthinkable and that a way will be found to enable de Valera and his colleagues to meet the British Premier and the leading members of the Cabinet at a Round Table Conference. Both sides are at present contesting over a form of words, and, while the Irish determination not to give way on the principle of independence is laudable and, indeed, necessary, it is obvious that, if the British Government concede frankly the principle, for which de Valera asked in his last letter, viz., Government with the consent of the governed, a practical scheme of independent existence for Ireland, in association with England, will be found. But I am convinced that the Irish will never consent to the bastard form of Dominion status, involved in the acceptance of Mr. Lloyd George's six conditions, which are the negation of independence. I say this the more surely, as I have just returned from a brief tour in Ireland, where I had the opportunity of giving over a part of the martial law area—especially where it had been most intensively applied—and conversing with all types and classes of people. One knew that the Irish people had put up a brilliant fight against heavy odds, and that they were not in the mood to temporise with the principles and ideal for which they were fighting. But one could not gain an adequate idea of the strength of their determination and spirit and the immensity of their achievement without personal contact and observation on the spot. It is an amazing example of what can be accomplished by a people weak in numbers and all the national things which go to make the strength of countries in these days against a mighty and superior foe, by strength of spirit, unity of determination and unswerving devotion to an ideal. It is an achievement that holds many lessons for India. Leaving aside altogether the struggle of force, which was imposed on the Irish people by the methods of violence

(Continued in Column 4.-

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

INTERNATIONAL ACTION URGED

LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Recd. 2-0 a.m., Oct. 3.
LONDON, Sept. 30.

Geneva.—The assembly adopted the report recommending complete international action with a view to securing better control over opium traffic.

LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION ON OPIUM TRAFFIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 2 a.m., Oct. 2.

In adopting the report on the control of Opium Traffic, the Assembly drew attention to the fact that the difficulties connected with the traffic could only be overcome by an international body and appeal to the States which had not yet signed the 1912 Opium Convention and the 1914 Protocol to do so as early as possible.

The principal Persian delegate suggested the desirability of the League's undertaking propaganda work by means of pamphlets among the Eastern populations addicted to opium.

INFRINGEMENT OF COVENANTS RESOLUTION

APPOINTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL BLOCKADE COMMITTEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 2.

Geneva.—The Assembly has adopted the report of the Sixth Committee containing the resolution drafted by Lord Robert Cecil urging that the International Blockade Committee should be appointed with a power to summon experts with the object of advising the Assembly upon application of economic penalties against the States which infringe the Covenant's resolution urges that the Committee should not exceed eight members, at least half of whom should represent the States which are not entitled to membership of the Council of League.

"DEATHBLOW TO A FORM OF CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION."

DECISION OF LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 1.

Geneva.—The Assembly has adopted by the overwhelming majority the report presented by the Committee with regard to traffic in women and children embodying the text of the new convention.

Moving the adoption of the report Mr Gilbert Murray (South Africa) urged that the States which had hitherto withheld their signatures should sign the convention and deal a deathblow at the means of carrying on a form of criminal exploitation.

Britain warmly supported the report.

France favoured shelving the matter for six months.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 1.

Messrs. Montagu's report attributes this week's spurt in silver to the sudden entry of China into the market. It is reported that the Indian bazaars have operated both ways and some sales have been made from the Continent. On the other hand, certain amount of bear covering has been effected.

PROPOSED HARBOUR WORKS AT HAIFA

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 2

The newspaper "Palestine Weekly" states that the London firm of Pearsons has secured a contract to construct the harbour works at Haifa, which will involve an expenditure of ten millions sterling, which the firm is to lend the Palestine Government. The Company will receive several concessions. The work is expected to be completed in four years, when Haifa will be the most important harbour on the Syrian coast.

GIGANTIC LOSS OF A COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 2.

An Edinburgh correspondent of the "Financial Times" says that a sensational disclosure was made at the half yearly meeting of the Scottish Wholesale Cooperative Society of a gigantic loss incurred by the Society in conjunction with the English Wholesale Cooperative Society in buying rubber and tea plantations in India and Ceylon and crude rubber. It is understood that the purchases were made at near the top of the market. The loss is estimated at least one million sterling, three-fourths of which will fall on the English Society and one-fourth on the Scottish. It is recalled that the Cooperative Wholesale Society in the past six months has lost 34,84,00[illegible]

CIVIL STRIFE IN CHINA

THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES REPORTED.

SZECHUANESE FIRING INDISCRIMINATELY.

SHIPPING IN UPPER YANGTZE DISORGANISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 1.

Shanghai.—The civil strife in China continues. The storm centre is now the important trade depot of Ichang, which thirty thousand Szechuanese, nominally fighting for provincial independence but more probably for loot, nearly captured after prolonged fighting in which there were thousands of casualties, but the Chihle General Wupeifu arrived in the nick of time and drove the Szechuanese off.

Shipping in the Upper Yangtze is utterly disorganised. The Szechuanese are firing indiscriminately at vessels of all nationalities. Foreign business has suffered but no casualty has occurred among the foreign residents.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

PROTEST BY COUNCIL OF CEYLON'S ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 1.

The Council of the Ceylon Association in London has passed a unanimous resolution demurring to the appointment of Sir James Masterton-Smith as the permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on the ground that his previous service has afforded him no opportunity of becoming conversant with the Colonial affairs, also viewing with apprehension and distrust the proposed appointment of several High Commissioners for the Colonies, especially at a time of unsettlement and trade depression and inviting other Colonial societies in Britain to oppose these appointments.

SETTLEMENT OF LAST COAL STRIKE.

A MISUNDERSTANDING REGARDING INTERPRETATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 1.

A deputation of the South Wales coal-owners discussed the misunderstanding with regard to the interpretation of the settlement of the last coal strike with the Mines Department after which the latter issued a statement announcing that they adhered to their interpretation of the settlement but intimating the Government's willingness to refer the question to the Chairman of the National Coal Board for decision.

EVACUATION IN BURGENLAND

CHANCES OF SETTLEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

The attempt of Friedrich who is a former Premier of Hungary to rival the exploits of D'Annunzio at Fiume, Zeligowski at Vilna and Korfanty in Silesia was timed for the very moment at which Hungary had been called upon to comply with the demands of the Allies as regards evacuation of Burgenland. Friedrich is avowedly a Karlist but though his proclamation is tantamount to a declaration of war on Horthy's Government it is significant that Friedrich boastingly announced a coup at a meeting in Budapest on September 29th and scoffed at the idea of military intervention by the Entente. Meanwhile Benes, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister has suspended his efforts at mediation and feeling in Austria has hardened against the suggestion that Oedenburg should be ceded to Hungary as a propitiatory offering to effect a settlement.

BURGENLAND DISPUTE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 2.

Vienna.—Newspapers give the text of proclamation which is purported to have been issued by the Burgenland Council of National Defence, taking over the disputed region in Western Hungary with the intention of administering it as an independent Government.

INDEPENDENCE OF BURGENLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 2.

Vien[illegible] stupefaction has been caused in th[illegible]e circles here by the declaration of [illegible]nce of Burgenland. The arch[illegible] Hungarian legitimate politicians. The Austrians demand inter[illegible]

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

STUBBORN FIGHT WAGED AGAINST IT.

HEROIC EFFORTS BY PEASANTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 1.

Despatches from Saratoff describes in graphic terms the stubborn fight being waged against famine. It appears that the great movement of the people from their homes to places where they hope to find food, falls into three main streams, namely, towards Siberia the Ukraine and Turkestan. The peasants are making heroic efforts to ensure success of next year's harvest but the difficulty of finding animals for ploughing is extreme. Horses are dying fast owing to the famine in fodder. Camels have been introduced to the East of the Volga with great success as they are able to subsist on thistles and weeds but where neither camels nor horses are available, the peasants are turning the soil with spades and working far into the night by the light of lanterns in their anxiety to complete the winter sowing before the snow comes.

"RUSSIA ON BRINK OF RUIN AND DISASTER.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL'S APPEAL TO COMRADES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 1.

The copies of document, which was issued in Moscow in August, have reached number of European capitals. It consists of an appeal, to their comrades, by the Third International, signed by Zinoviev and eight others, and says that Russia of the workers is on the brink of ruin and disaster.

The document goes on to say that tens of millions are perishing of famine, and the Soviet Government, confronted with an unprecedented collapse of its economic system, is compelled to import goods from Western Europe at the cost of concessions to the Western capital in order to preserve the forces of future generations. The Soviet Government consented to satisfy all the demands made by the representatives of capitalism, and there is no doubt with the presence of the American charity relief organisation, alien elements will penetrate Russia in order to demoralise the organised masses of workers and organise bourgeoisie and profiteers.

Government could not act otherwise, in its desperate position; it is now between hammer and anvil. The Third International renounced direct action till the Soviet Government coped with its difficulties, but this does not mean a surrender of organisation of the proletariat.

The document concludes by asserting that the leaders of the proletariat have concluded an armistice, with the enemy, and by appealing to the workers to be on their guard.

Information, gleaned from well-informed travellers, just returned from investigating the conditions in Russia, paints the situation in the darkest colours. They state that there is an increasing distrust of Lenin and Trotsky, and leaders do not conceal their profound depression. Practically, the only money expended is for the purposes of propaganda. There are marked signs of religious revival. People in the remote Volga districts are reverting to paganism, offering sacrifices to bulls' heads hoisted on trees. Jews, who are most apprehensive of pogroms, are flocking to Moscow.

All talk of the Red Army's taking field is regarded as absurd, as the army is completely disorganised and lacks transport, while the Chinese and Lettish battalions are constantly fighting amongst themselves.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 3.

Geneva.—After a prolonged debate in the Russian famine relief during which M. Nansen made a stirring appeal for the League's assistance. The Assembly unanimously adopted the Committee's resolutions advising against action pending decisions of the forthcoming International Conference at Brussels. The amendments proposed by Mr. Fisher and Lord Robert Cecil were added. The latter requested the League not to relax its interest in the subject and to intervene if necessary.

BOLSHEVIKS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

UTILISATION OF EUROPEAN TROUBLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 2 a.m., Oct 2.

A striking corroboration of the reports that Bolsheviks have been utilizing economic troubles in Europe to their own ends is afforded in a secret instruction issued to the [illegible]

MR DE VALERA'S ACCEPTANCE.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 2

Mr. De Valera's acceptance of the Conference on October 11th, which ends the long and bewildering correspondence is greeted with a sigh of relief.

The morning papers comment on the Irish situation very guardedly and remark that there are many pitfalls and difficulties still to be circumvented before peace can be concluded. An important factor in the situation is that the Dail Eireann is at present pledged to establish a Republic and a popular consent to any agreement reached by the Conference may, therefore, be required by referendum.

COMMENTS ON MR DE VALERA'S REPLY

VENUE OF CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 2

Dublin was given over to merriment and festivity yesterday evening. The Editorial comments today applaud Mr. de Valera's reply. The "Freeman's Journal" urges release of the Sinn Fein internees in order to maintain peace atmosphere but the papers, even those of the Unionist views, show a spirit of optimism reflecting immense relief of the population. Expectation in London is that the Conference will be a protracted one unless there is an early breakdown on questions of principle such as partition. There is some talk of the Conference meeting at the Premier's country residence the Chequers as being likely to ensure a quieter atmosphere than the Downing Street.

MR. DE VALERA'S REPLY TO THE PREMIER.

INVITATION ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 2.

Mr. De Valera acknowledging Mr. Lloyd George's letter conveying invitation to the Conference on October 11th with a view to ascertaining how association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may be reconciled with the Irish national aspirations says:—"Our respective positions have been stated and are understood. We agree that conference not correspondence is a most practical and hopeful way to understanding. We accept invitation. Our delegates will meet you in London on the date mentioned to explore every possibility of settlement by personal discussion."

It will be seen from the foregoing that from the Premier's letter of invitation.

CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 2.

Half a dozen business experts who accompanied Mr. Hilton Young, Financial Secretary to Treasury from Euston to-night to Gairloch for a conference with the Premier on unemployment include some surprise names. Those selected are Sir James Hope Simpson, Director of the Bank of Liverpool and Martins Ltd., Mr. W. L. Hitchens, Director of London and North-Western Railway, Sir Allan Smith, Chairman of the Managing Committee, Engineering Employers' Federation, Mr. W. T. Layton, Director of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Traders, Mr. Dudley Ward who is only thirty-five and who is a Manager of the Intelligence Branch of the British Overseas Bank, and Mr. Pembroke Wicks, Secretary of the Cabinet Committee on Unemployment.

OVER A MILLION UNEMPLOYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 2.

The registered unemployed in the United Kingdom on September 23rd were 1,445,000 compared with September 16th 1,400,000.

ABOUT 4 MILLION EMPLOYED IN US

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 1.

Washington. A Statistical Committee of the Unemployment Conference has estimated the number of unemployed as being between three and half and four millions.

Britain, regarding procedure to be adopted in connection with the unemployment crisis.

Reuter is informed that the instructions state that the Municipalities should be asked to grant unemployment relief equal to average weekly wages so that the Municipalities should be compelled to apply for Governments' Assistance and Governments should be compelled either to provide unemployment relief on intolerable scale, or to control industries by a body elected by labour organisations. The document adds "The success of this scheme will be considered in timing an outbreak of European Revolution which, it is now considered, must most probably, wait until Germany become a communist state or an open ally of the [illegible]

TRIAL AT KARACHI

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

REFUSES TO SUMMON DEFENCE WITNESSES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 1.

The trial of the Ali Brothers and others continued to-day.

The Magistrate said that the charges read to them in English, would now be rendered in Urdu. Maulana Mahomed Ali demanded three copies in English, three in Urdu, and one in Sindhi.

OBJECTION TO JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S VISIT.

Dr. Kitchlew adversely criticised the report of his remarks appearing in the Daily Gazette." He complained of the procedure of the Court. He said that they were not told under what sections they were charged and did not know what evidence was to be produced; (2) that the charge-sheet had apparently been prepared before their statements were taken; (3) that after the Public Prosecutor's speech the Court did not ask them if they had anything to say; (4) that the Court read out charges after committal. These things vitiated the proceedings in his consideration.

The Magistrate stated that the proceedings were quite in order. Dr. Kitchlew also referred to the visit of the Judicial Commissioner to the hall before the accused had been committed on the 29th.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S EXPLANATION.

The Public Prosecutor said that when the Judicial Commissioner came here he stated clearly that he had come to see that, in the event of the case being committed, if this hall would be suitable to hold the trial. He did not come by any appointment with him or with the Assistant Public Prosecutor. They were there in connection with these committal proceedings and had no idea that he had intended visiting the hall. The Registrar spoke conditionally as to what would be done in the event of the case being committed.

THERE SHOULD BE DISAFFECTION.

The Court asked Maulana Mahomed Ali if he delivered speech at Idgah Maidan. The Maulana said that the speech was in the main accurately reported except for some omissions. He denied having incited to violence or that the crowd was excited. He continued that in the correspondence that had taken place between his beloved chief Mahatma Gandhi, and the Viceroy, on the platform and in the press, it had been made amply clear that after the betrayal of the Mussalmans and the Punjab, the Non-Cooperators only lived to create disaffection, if that was necessary. Even to-day such peaceful disaffection against the present system of Government as would ultimately suffice to mend or end it, was necessary. That was why in the course of his speech at Idgah he said: "There should be disaffection, contempt and hatred of the present system of Government in your heart." In the same speech he spoke at great length about non-violence, argued greatly to convince people that just as they had lost Swaraj in India without any great British force being opposed to them, so also and in fact even without that force, which the British used against them they would get Swaraj. He had told the people that it was through foreign cloth that India became a slave nation and it would suffice to regain freedom if she once more took to her own Charkha and "Kargah" (handloom) and he had likened their Charkha to the British machine-gun with this difference that its range was not a few hundred yards, but that a shot fired in Karachi would crush Lancashire, 7,000 miles away.

LYING COMMUNIQUE.

He had emphasised that their demoralisation which was all but universal, could not be removed so easily if they placed their reliance on the soldiery of the Punjab and the Sikhs, Mussalmans, and the Rajputs, much less if Swaraj was sought through summoning up the Afghan bogey. Swaraj was service to no *Raj*. Swaraj was *Raj* of all. Swaraj could not be achieved so well through the maximum sacrifice of a few as by the minimum sacrifice of all and he clinched the matters by the final arguments that it was cowardice for 320 millions to talk of destroying a Government of 1,00,000 people and for this a lying communique had been issued that he had incited the people to violence! Where was the evidence of that? The evidence of the preaching was seen everywhere! The gentleman who issued the warrant is hale and hearty! This he was constrained to say because they had given their word of non-violence to God and man alike. The Maulana concluded after denouncing the Punjab wrong and the British policy in the East.

NOT A GENERAL LICENSEE.

The Public Prosecutor stated that as the accused had referred both in this case and the first case, to the undertaking given to him and to his brother, it was desirable to point out that the communiqué issued by the Government of India on May 30th clearly pointed that a prosecution had been decided upon regarding certain speeches of the Ali Brothers and announced that an undertaking had been given to the effect that so long as the accused did not incite to violence, no prosecution would be filed on those speeches in respect of which the prosecution had been decided upon. The undertaking was not a general license to the Ali Brothers to spread disaffection unchecked.

The Magistrate framed the charge under Section 121-A against Maulana Mahomed [illegible] if he wanted to summon any defence witnesses to which he replied in the negative.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 1.

It was 5 p.m. when the case against Maulana Shaukat Ali was finished and the Magistrate decided to go on with the second case against his brother Maulana Mahomed Ali, when the latter got up and said he had no objection if the Court took up the case against him, but he would like the Court to adjourn for 10 or 15 minutes in order to enable him to offer his prayers. Their request was immediately complied with and he was allowed to go out to the verandah and offer his prayers to Almighty God.

The Court took up the case at 5-20 p.m. and finished the recording of the prosecution evidence within an hour.

MR. BOYD'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness examined was Mr. R. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, who said: I have got an authority from the Government of Bombay to file this prosecution under Section 124A and 153A. I produce it before the Court.

There was no cross-examination

Inspector Lakhat Hussain of Allahabad C. I. D. said: I was present at the Conference on the 8th July last. Mr. Mahomed Ali delivered a speech on that occasion. I took shorthand notes of that speech in Urdu. I produce a transcription of my shorthand notes.

Mr. Mahomed Ali:—The sanction of the Government is for my speeches on the 10th July, while this witness is being examined for my speech on July 8th.

The Public Prosecutor said something which was inaudible.

Continuing the witness said: Mr. Mahomed Ali did actually say what I recorded in my notes. I was present at the meeting where Mr. Mahomed Ali delivered a speech in Urdu on the night of the 10th July. I took shorthand notes of his speech. I have prepared a true transcript of my shorthand notes. Mr. Mahomed Ali actually said what I have recorded in this transcript. About 3,000 people of both the communities were present in that meeting.

Public Prosecutor (to witness): Did the speech cause any excitement?

Witness: Let me see my shorthand notes, and then I shall tell you."

Public Prosecutor:—"Very good, you can refer to your notes."

Witness: "Yes," some enthusiasm was expressed at the end of the speech.

There was no cross-examination.

Sub-Inspector Shah Bahadur of the Allahabad C. I. D. said: I was present at the public meeting at the Idgah Maidan of Karachi, the evening of July 10th. Mr. Mahomed Ali made a speech in Urdu in that meeting. I am accustomed to take shorthand notes in Urdu. I took down shorthand notes of this speech and have prepared a true transcript in longhand Urdu. I can produce it before the Court. Mr. Mahomed Ali actually said what I have recorded in this transcript. I have got my shorthand notes for inspection.

There was no cross-examination.

Sub-Inspector Abdullah Khan of the Karachi, C. I. D. said:—I was present at Shahdadpur on the 11th July last. Mr. Mahomed Ali addressed in Sindhi. I am well acquainted with Urdu. I am accustomed to taking notes of speeches. I took down the notes of this speech. I produce my original notes as well as a fair copy. (Shown to Mr. Mahomed Ali) Mr. Mahomed Ali actually said what I have recorded. About 500 persons were present the majority of whom were Hindus and the rest Mahomedans.

There was no cross-examination.

DIST. SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

Khan Bahadur Mahmud Shah, District Superintendent of Police said: I have prepared a translation in English of Inspector Lakhat Hussain's Urdu notes of Mr. Mahomed Ali's Presidential address, delivered at the All-India Khilafat Conference on the 8th July. After seeing Inspector Lakhat Hussain's notes, I say that my translation is of those notes. I have also prepared the translation in English of [illegible] Lakhat Hussain's notes of Mr. Mahomed Ali's Idgah speech. After seeing those notes I say that my translation is of those notes. I have also prepared a true translation of Sub-Inspector Shah Bahadurs notes of Mr. Mahomed Ali's Idgah speech. After seeing the notes, I say that my translation is of those notes. I have also prepared a true translation of Sub-Inspector Abdullah's notes of Mr. Mahomed Ali's Shahdadpur speech. After seeing the notes, I say that my translation is of those notes.

There was no cross-examination.

Mr. Mahomed Ali (in reply to a question by the Court) said: I did make a speech in Karachi but I do not know the name of the maidan.

Magistrate: Do Mr. Lakhat Hussain's notes correctly represent what you said in your speech.

Mr. Mahomed Ali:—How can I say unless I read?

Magistrate:—You can read. I give you time, and then tell us your reply on time, and then tell us your reply.

Mr. Mahomed Ali: The notes cover 50 pages, and how can I read this now and give my reply.

Magistrate (to the Public Prosecutor):—As Mr. Mahomed Ali wants time to read, we had better adjourn.

As the desire of the Public Prosecutor the case was adjourned to Saturday noon when Mr. Mahomed Ali will make his statement.

(Continued on next page)

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

SHER SHAH

"Sher Shah", by Kalikaranjan Qanungo. Published by Kar Majumdar and Co., Calcutta.

This welcome monograph is one more contribution to a clearer, fuller and truer conception of the history of India in what may be conveniently described as the *Middle Ages* of this country.

As may be expected from a pupil of the doyen of Indian historians, Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, the argument is based on the original Persian authorities, which the author has obviously taken immense pains to collate and to give the reader a continuous and interesting account. A carping critic might even say that there are too many quotations from the manuscripts relied upon to allow us justly to describe this work as an original contribution to the study of Indian history. The work differs from similar efforts, in nearly the same period of the late Mr. Vincent Smith or Mr. Moreland, on the one hand, and of Dr. Sarkar himself for a later epoch, in several important respects. Mr. Vincent Smith in his "Akbar" has struck the happiest vein in combining the scholar's thesis with a romancer's biography. The references to the original authorities, though frequent never become wearisome; and the reader never loses sight of the author's own personality and opinions. The scholar does not eclipse entirely the critic; nor does the biographer oust the historian. Mr. Moreland's work "India at the Death of Akbar" is, of course, to be judged on an entirely different level, being a historical survey and a critical estimate of the events taking place all over India.

Mr. Sarkar is in the same field as his pupil, and yet, in his voluminous study of Aurangzeb, he gives us quite a different impression both of the hero he describes to the reader as well as the abilities of the author undertaking the task. The attempts at such a laudable reconstruction of our history are so rare that we are afraid to discourage a young aspirant by sounding a note, however faint, of hostile criticism. It is, therefore, with no intention to disparage this eminently useful work on certainly the most fascinating personality of medieval India, next in importance to the great Akbar himself, that we would point out Mr. Qanungo's weakness in giving large extracts from the authorities he has consulted and relied upon, without always giving a clear connected narrative of the subject he describes. Perhaps this is inevitable in the earlier chapters outlining the birth and career of Sher Shah as well as his military achievements. Mr. Qanungo is not, and does not pretend to be, a soldier or a student of military strategy. We cannot, therefore, accept his work to give us more detailed account of Sher Shah's campaigns; what effort he has made is distinctly praiseworthy, though it falls short of similar efforts in the smaller work of V. S. Smith. But it is in the latter chapters dealing with the administration and revenue reforms of Sher Shah and even in the concluding chapter where he has sketched the character of his hero that we find considerable room for improvement. We miss the comparison, for instance, so natural to the Anglo-Indian writers, between Sher Shah's system and the present-day administration, a comparison which could have well been inserted at length without materially upsetting the general plan of the work. We miss also a more critical estimate supported by plausible reasoning of the man and the actions of his contemporaries, of his rivals and supporters. But in comparison to the abundant merits of the work these errors or omissions are really trifling. Indian history, there can be no doubt, needs to be constructed from the earliest day to the actual period and with respect to no period is the need so great as during the four or five centuries, of the Afghan Dominion. Every great personality, therefore, of this period will have a romantic interest attaching to him quite apart from the historical value of a closer study of the man and his period. We, therefore, recommend Mr. Qanungo's work as one more link to bind us to the past, one more effort to make modern India realise that our history as a people does not quite date from the battle of Plassey, as is unfortunately too commonly sought to be taught in the history as it is taught in our schools and colleges.

SHIVAJI.

"THE LIFE OF SHIVAJI MAHARAJ.—By Professor N. S. Takakhav M.A., adapted from the original work written in marathi by Mr. K. A. Keluskar."

"Shivaji has by a curious fate suffered more at the hands of historians than any other character in history. They have one and all accepted as final the opinion of Grant Duff, which again was based on that of Kafi Khan. And while judging Shivaji with the utmost harshness, they have been singularly indulgent to his enemies."

We hope none will quarrel with these remarks of Mr. Kincaid, though of late attempts have been made, more or less successfully, to give a correct, historical representation of Shivaji as the liberator of an ancient, though down-trodden, nation. The late Mr. Justice Ranade wrote his "Rise of the Maratha Power," as a reply to Grant Duff. Besides being too meagre the value of this book is marred by the fetish, the author makes, of the influence of maratha saints, whom he compared with the Protestant Reformers, over the actions and policy of Shivaji. Since then we have had three works dealing with the life of the Maratha hero. Those of Professor Rawlinson and Mr. Kincaid are characterised by a genuine appreciation of Shivaji, but they are of little value from the standpoint of history. Not so with Professor Sarkar's "Shivaji and his Times." The distinguished professor has established his reputation as a historian. It was to be expected, therefore, that he would do full justice to Shivaji. Unfortunately his sympathy with Aurangzeb, and too ready a reliance on Muslin historians have marred considerably the value of his laborious work.

The story of Shivaji's life had, therefore, to be told again and we entirely agree with Rev. Dr. Macnicol, when he says in his forward, "that it is only fitting that this story should be told by one who is sprung from the same robust and manly stock to which the great Maratha soldier himself belonged." No great historical biography can be written without sympathy; and who can be more sympathetic towards this pre-eminently Maratha hero, than a Maratha? Needless to say we use the word in a wider sense, in the sense in which Shivaji himself used it, meaning Marathi-speaking people.

When Shivaji was born, the Maratha nobles were leading a life of gilded dependence on the Deccan Sultans. The successful revolt of the Marathas under Shivaji has been a prolific source of theories as to the place fo the latter in the liberation of his motherland.

To queville in his 'Ancien Regime,' says that the French Revolution was largely the work of the bourgeoisie who were almost the *noblesse*. The Maratha nobility were almost the rulers of the Deccan Sultanates. Was the liberation of Maharashara, then, only the natural sequence of events? This view is hardly countenanced by the fact that some of Shivaji's own relations, the Nimbalkars, the Mohite's and others put the strongest obstacles in the way of what they called Shivaji's fad of independence. His father, Shahji had made attempt to make himself master of the Nizamshahi State, but failed, thanks to the defection of his Maratha comrades.

There is another theory which, though not meant to be such, is very harmful to Shivaji's role as the liberator of Maharashtra. The sponsors of this theory maintain that Ramdas and other saints infused ardour in the Marathas to strike for their country and their religion and that Shivaji's success was largely due to their efforts. This theory is not supported by historical evidence.

The only persons who really influenced to any extent Shivaji's career were his own parents. Though foiled in his first attempt Shahji had not given up the idea of independence. As a matter of fact he was conquering parts of Karnatac, nominally for the Adil Shahi Sultan, but really for himself and his sons. More important than the influence of the distant father, however, was that of his mother who was his guide, friend and philosopher in every affair of State.

Shivaji was something more than a mere military genius. During his boyhood, when at Bijapur, he closely studied the machinery of the Sultan's Government. Shahaji had also lent him the services of some of his veteran officers. He decided that no weakness of the Mahomedan system should creep into his Swarajya, and with that end in view he did away with the farming of revenue and conferring inam lands in perpetuity. He also appointed a cabinet of eight heads of departments to assist him in the task of administering the country. There was no parliamentary form of Government in the country and Professor Rawlinson considers that Shivaji only inaugurated a new form of bureaucracy. Not only that, he seems to suggest that the bureaucratic form of Government is the only form suited to the traditions of this country and the genius of its people. One wonders whether he undertook to write a monograph on Shivaji, just to prove his favourite thesis.

Shivaji also saw the necessity of sea power, and built up a decent navy. In this connexion it is sad to recall how his successors failed to carry out his most cherished plans. The indolence of a Maratha prince (Shaha) brought up in the Mogul *Zenana*, and the greed of his Brahmin ministers (Peshwar), so completely effaced Shivaji's handiwork that the Peshwa regime can hardly be called a continuation of Shivaji's Swaraj.

As reagrds Shivaji's character it is gratifying to note that friend and foe alike agree in praising him as a man. Even Khafi Khan attests to his tolerance towards Islam.

We cannot better conclude this review than by quoting the tribute of Aurangzeb to our hero, which reminds us of the tribute paid by Augustas Caesar to Brutus on the field of Philippi.

"He was a great captain, and the only one who had had the magnaminity to raise a new Kingdom, while I have been endeavouring to destroy the ancient sovereignties of India; my armies have been employed against him for nineteen years, and nevertheless his state has been always increasing."

We warmly recommend this book to our readers. It is a book for all times, and deserves to be chewed and digested.

INDIAN MUSIC.

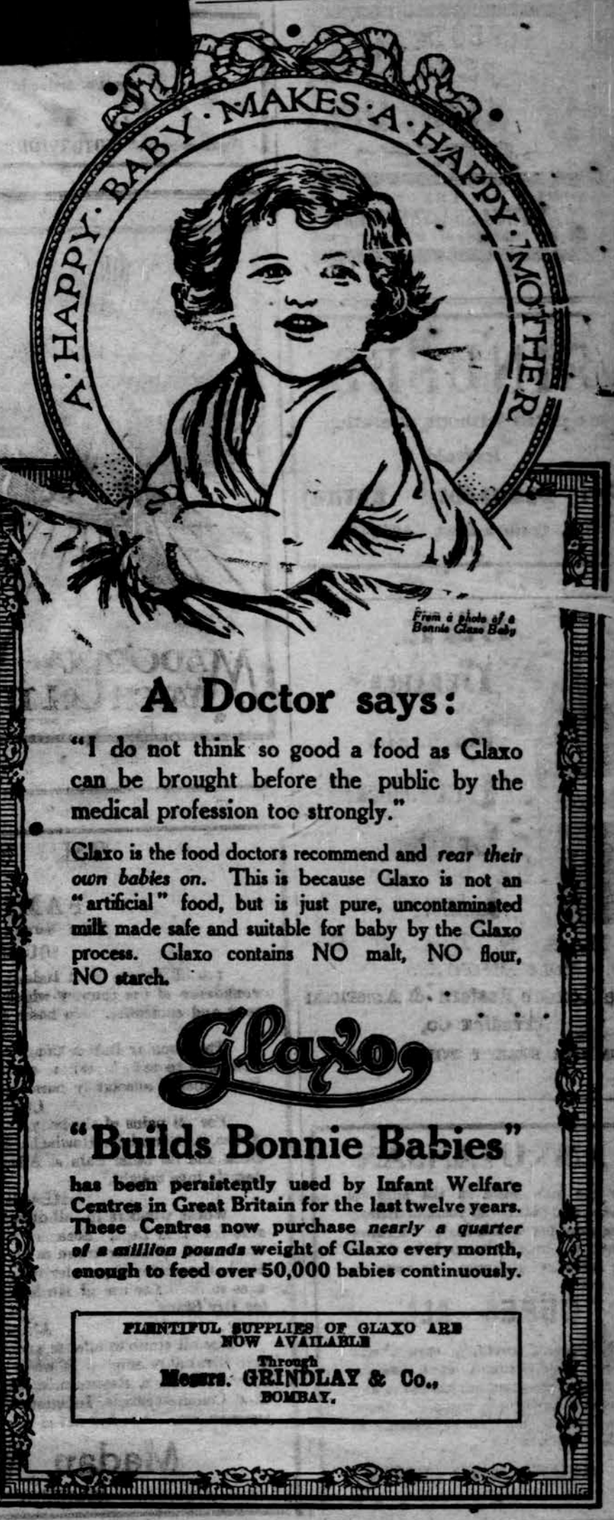
THE MUSIC OF INDIA—By Mr. H. A. Popley, B.A. of the Y.M.C.A. Published by [illegible] no music in himself nor is not moved with the concord of sweet sounds" is applicable with equal force to a nation ignorant of music. In these momentous days of national aspiration and progress, the soul of a nation has to be expressed in living music. Mr. Popley's newbook on Indian music or as he queerly styles it the "Music of India" is, therefore, quite opportune in awakening the interest of Indians and Europeans alike in the indigenous art of music.

The subject of Indian music has been dealt with before this. Mr. Strangway's book on the music of Hindustan and Rajah [illegible] Tagore's work on Hindu music have S. M. [illegible] pioneer work in interpreting the music of [illegible] the East to the unapppreciative West Mr. Popley no doubt acknowledges his indebtedness to these and other pioneer workers and justly too. But he has gone one step further in seeking to arouse the interest of the layman and not merely of the professional musician by making the subject interesting as well as instructive. The Chapter on the Legend and History of Indian music is sure to awaken and deepen the interest of the lay reader in this absorbing topic. We would gladly have quoted a delightful legend or two but exigencies of space forbid this and we further wish that our readers should go to the book itself to have the full sweetness out of it.

We are glad that Mr. Popley also feels with us that there is "only one Indian music, though there are many ways of working it out and these all group themselves into Northern and Southern Schools" India's national unity could be acknowledged in no more forceful words than these which acknowledge the unity and solidarity of her civilization crystallized in her music. It is a tribute which even an unbiassed Westerner rarely thinks of paying to Indian nationalism. "Even the two Schools" Mr. Popley says, "tend today, to coalesce into one unified system, a tendency which is fostered by the All-India Music Conference which now meets annually and also by the very considerable borrowing which is taking place in each system from the other."

An interesting chapter on the Development of the Scale is followed by one on the Raga; which is the basis of Indian melody and another on *tala* or the time measure. A discourse on Musical Compositions and another on the comparative study of Indian and Western music conclude this interesting attempt to interpret the soul of the East in Western notations to the Western minds. Numerous works in English language on Indian music are referred to in an appendix. A glossary of Indian musical terms and some examples of Indian music with Western notations follow.

Not the least interesting portions of this most interesting work are the beautiful illustrations of what are known as *raga* pictures wherein a musical movement is represented not by sound as in singing but by means of a symbolical picture. It is *music visualised*. The different varieties of Indian musical instruments are further depicted by their photographic illustrations. On the whole the author has succeeded remarkably well with his arduous venture on a rarely trodden subject that is still scarcely understood by foreigners and there can be no doubt that he has tried his best to popularise Indian music. If he has failed, it can be only as regards those of his readers who have no music in themselves or are not moved by the concord of the sweet words he has written.



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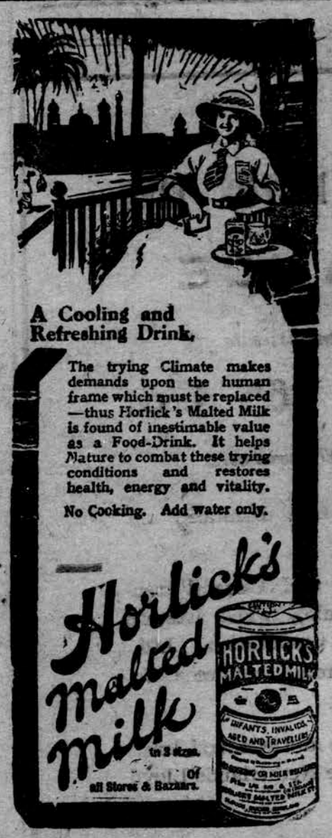

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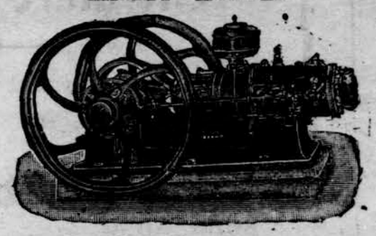
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